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W. J.

# CURTIS'S
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IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

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THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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CONTINUED BY

*JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXI.

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"Although LABOUR be clearly the lot of man in this world, yet in the midst "of his most active exertions, he cannot but feel the *substantial benefit* of every "LIBERAL AMUSEMENT, which may lull his passions to rest, and afford him a "sort of repose, without the pain of total inaction, and the *real usefulness* of "every pursuit, which may enlarge and diversify his ideas, without interfering "with the principal objects of his civil station or economical duties."

SIR WM. JONES.

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M DCCC V.

# IRIS SQUALENS. BROWN-FLOWERED IRIS.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Inflorescentia* fasciculata. *Cor.* inferius varie tubulosa; limbus peramplus 6 partitus, laciniis inæqualibus, alternis magis erectis, perraro cunctis suppariter expansis. *Stigm.* 3, amplitudine petaloidea, involutim complicata, prædisparilitur bilabiata. *Capf.* oblonga tereti-3-6-gona. *Sem.* numerosa, majuscula, sicco-rarius carnoso-baccata; in universum complanata varieque pressa, vix unquam absolute globosa. G.

OBS. *Genus pro ordine speciebus maxime gravatum, forte etiam nimiis atque nimis anomalis. Radix nunc tunicato bulbosa; nunc ex rhizomatibus perennantibus aggesto-coagmentatis strues crassa, solido-carnosa, prorepenter et quaquaversum producta; perraro semel tuberosa. Foliatio bifaria, tum plano ensiformis, tum canaliculata, raro quadrangula. Caulis de subnullo per species tripedalem acquirens altitudinem. Stamina libera, trifariam spectantia, tubo imposita. Capsula coriacea atque firme cartilagineo-rigescens. Semina biserialia, sæpius lævia, raro tuberculata. In* persica *et* alata *inflorescentia subuniflora et partim subterranea, pene Croci instar.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS squalens. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 228. Excluso synonymo Jacquini. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 69. Excluso synonymo Jacquini.

---

Although in our account of IRIS *pallida*, No. 685, we have considered this as a mere variety of IRIS *sambucina*, No. 187 of this work, excluding IRIS *squalens* altogether; nevertheless, that we may satisfy such of our readers as may not entirely coincide with us in opinion, we have thought it right to give a figure of it, under the name by which it has been usually known; indeed it was only in compliance with the general, though erroneous, appellation of the later Botanists, that we did not restore LINNÆUS's name of *sambucina* to our *pallida* and apply this of *squalens* to our *sambucina* and its varieties.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nursery in May 1803. It is perfectly hardy and easily propagated by parting its roots.

Coloring of I. Sambucina.

Syd.t Edwards del.a  Pubd by T. Curtis, St.t Geo: Crescent Nov.r 1.1804.  F. Sansom sculp

# ASCLEPIAS CARNOSA. THICK-LEAVED ASCLEPIAS.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Nectaria* 5, ovata, concava, corniculum exſerentia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASCLEPIAS *carnoſa*; caule fruticoſo quadrangulari volubili, umbellis ſimplicibus nutantibus, foliis oppoſitis ovatis margine revolutis carnoſis glabris.

ASCLEPIAS *carnoſa*. *Linn. Suppl.* 170. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1264.

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For a ſpecimen of this very rare plant, a native of China, we are indebted to the honourable Mrs. BARRINGTON, in whoſe collection at Mongewell, in Berkſhire, it flowered in July laſt. LINNÆUS had ſeen only a ſmall dried ſpecimen, which had been fraudulently given by the Chineſe as the plant producing the Gamboge. Had he examined it in a living ſtate it is probable he would not have referred it to the genus Aſclepias, as it wants the hollow horned nectaries, and is very different in habit from the other ſpecies. Perhaps it may form a new genus including STAPELIA *chinenſis* and *cochinchinenſis* of LOUREIRO;* but as we did not receive the plant from our draughtſman in a ſufficiently perfect ſtate to determine with certainty to what genus it really belongs, we have thought it beſt to continue the appellation given to it in the ſupplementum, and retained in WILLDENOW's edition of the Species Plantarum.

It has been hitherto treated as a ſtove plant.

* Whilſt this account was in the Preſs, we have ſeen LOUREIRO's ſpecimen of STAPELIA *cochinchinenſis*, together with a drawing of the flower by our friend, Mr. CHARLES KÖNIG, which confirms our ſuſpicion of the very near affinity of theſe plants. The habit, the leaves, and the form of the nectaria, are exactly ſimilar.

N.°788

Syd. Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov 1 1804. F. Sansom sculp

# IXIA MACULATA. *var.* β. AMETHYSTINA.

## AMETHYSTINE IXIA.

### *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

### *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* bivalvis. *Cor.* tubus gracilis, pedunculoideus, erectus, ſuperius vix dilatatus; limbus ferme ad tubum uſque partitus, regularis, ſubæqualis, patens: laciniæ planiores, raro deorſum in faucem conniventes aut breviter turbinato-conferventes. *Fil.* limbo multo breviora, aut patentia, aut conflectentia, aut faſciculata, vel etiam cuniculato-concreta. *Capſ.* membranacea, orbiculato-ovata, toruloſa. *Sem.* plurima, globoſa. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbo-tuber depreſſo-rotundum, interdum plano-convexum atque umbilicato-depreſſum, ſemel ſucculentius et ſubdeforme, quando tunica pertenui laxa et præmolli indutum; in* criſpa *bocce anguſtius pyramidatum, et induſiis ſtupaceo-textilibus involutum. Caulis teres gracileſcens, ſæpe numero ramoſus. Corollæ limbus fere rotatus, perraro ima parte campanulato-vel turbinato-arctata, ſemel faciem præbens tantiſper irregularem. Spatha ſæpius membranacea, tuboque multo brevior, bis terve majuſcula pretenuis atque ſcarioſa.* G.

### *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *maculata;* tubo capillari, limbo ex campanulato patentiſſimo baſi maculato, laciniis oblongiuſculis, ſtigmatibus uſque tubum diviſis infra antheras recurvatis. *G.*

β. *amethyſtina.* Scapo breviore, laciniis latioribus concavis.

---

For a full account of the ſynonyms of this very variable ſpecies conſult No. 549 of this work, where there is a ſynoptical view of the genus IXIA, ſome of the ſections of which have ſince been ſeparated into diſtinct genera; ſee Annals of Botany, vol. 1. p. 219.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton. Flowers in June, and requires the ſame treatment as the green variety.

N.º789

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp

# HESPERANTHA RADIATA, *var.* γ. CARICINA.
# CAREX-LEAVED HESPERANTHA.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* 2-valvis, herbacea, majuſcula, ovali-lanceolata, naviculari convoluta. *Cor.* tubus ſurſum paulatim ampliatus: limbus 6-partitus, regularis, ferme æqualis. *Stig.* 3, longa effuſa, ad tubum uſque diſtincta. *Capſ.* oblonga, obtuſe trigona, toruloſa, membranacea. *Sem.* numeroſa, fere ſubbaccata, rugoſa atque e rotundis angulata. G.

OBS. *Bulbo-tuber campaniforme induſiis amictum putamineis modo coriaceo-lentis, modo ligneo-duris, quandoque oſſeis atque jugis verticalibus angulatim percurſis. Flores veſperi explicare, mane iterum ſe claudere ceperunt, inverſo coordinatorum more, quas quoque perſequuntur vices inſpatium plurimarum dierum. Stigmata longiora, gracillima, linearia, canaliculata, laxa atque effuſe projecta. Antheræ grandiores, leviter appictæ, interdum tremulo-incumbentes et verſatiles. Semina e minoribus. Folia haud raro plano-fiſtuloſa, inde ſpeciem exhibentia craſſam, nunquam vero videntur teretia.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HESPERANTHA *radiata;* foliis fiſtuloſis, deorſum vaginanter teretibus, exinde compreſſo planis linearibus, ſpathis adpreſſis, corollis cernuis: limbo retroflexo. G.

IXIA *radiata. Bot. Mag.* 573, ubi ſynonyma petenda.

γ. *caricina.* foliis anguſtiſſimis, ſcapo capillari. G.

---

In No. 549 of this work, we divided the genus Ixia into different ſections, from the 7th of which we have ſince conſtructed this genus. *Vide* Annals of Botany, v. 1. p. 220 and 224.

N.° 790

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Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

# VIOLA CORNUTA. HORNED-VIOLET.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, poſtice cornuta. *Capſ.* ſupera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIOLA *cornuta;* caule adſcendente trigono, foliis cordatis crenatis nectariis ſubulatis calyce longioribus, petalo ſupremo ſubacuminato. *Soland. Mſſ.*

VIOLA *cornuta;* caule elongato, foliis ovatis ſubcordatis margine ciliatis, ſtipulis oblongis pinnatifidis, nectariis ſubulatis corolla longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1170.

VIOLA caule elongato, foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſtipulis pinnatifidis, nectariis ſubulatis corolla longioribus. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 13. *p.* 669. *ed.* 14. *p.* 803. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 292.

VIOLA *cornuta. Desfont. Atl.* 2. *p.* 318.

VIOLA pyrenaica longius caudata teucrii folio. *Tourn. Inſt.* 421. *Raii Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 510.

VIOLA foliis cordato-lanceolatis, ſerratis, ſtipulis lanceolatis acute dentatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 570.

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The VIOLA *cornuta* is a native of Spain, and of Mount Atlas, near Belide, in Algiers. Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1776, by Dr. ORTEGA; and being a hardy herbaceous perennial, eaſily propagated by its creeping roots, is now become very common in our gardens, of which it is no deſpicable ornament, producing a profuſion of bloom during the greateſt part of the ſummer. Will thrive without care in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation. We do not know that any figure has ever been publiſhed of this ſpecies, there is indeed a good engraving of it in the large collection known by the title

title of ROBERT's Icones; but this work has never been made public, only a few copies having been occaſionally diſtributed in preſents by the French government. To the older Botaniſts it appears to have been but very little known, from the time of TOURNEFORT, who firſt mentions it. RAY appears to have had only a ſmall ſpecimen from Dr. CHARLES PRESTON, and even HALLER had never ſeen it, in a living ſtate, when he wrote his *Hiſtoria Stirpium Helvetiæ*.

Beſides the length of the ſpur, which equals the petals, there is another character that might have given riſe to the name of *cornuta*, or *horned*, but as it does not appear to have been noticed, it is moſt probable that this name was applied on account of the length of the ſpur or nectarium only. We allude to the remarkable length of the ſegments of the calyx which appear between the petals ſomewhat like a pair of cow's horns, particularly the two lowermoſt ſegments, which are bent a little upwards, that is with reſpect to the obſerver, for with reſpect to the flower they point downwards, this being reſupinate or inverted; a circumſtance very neceſſary to be attended to in reading the deſcriptions of moſt of the violets, otherwiſe the young Botaniſt is apt to be puzzled by finding what is deſcribed as the uppermoſt petal to appear to him to be the lowermoſt.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, of which this plant has long been an inhabitant.

N.°792

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# COLUTEA GALEGIFOLIA. SMALL-LEAVED BLADDER-SENNA.

## *Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* campanulatus 5-fidus perſiſtens. *Stigma* hinc villoſum. *Legumen* inflatum membranaceum polyſpermum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COLUTEA *galegifolia*; caule fruticoſo, foliolis ovalibus emarginatis novem-jugis, leguminibus longius pedicellatis.

VICIA *galegifolia*; pedunculis multifloris erectis; floribus ſtriatis; foliolis ovalibus, ſubtruncatis, reflexis. *Bot. Repoſ.* 139.

---

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby, low, flexuoſe, with herbaceous, angular branches. *Stipules* two, ovate, ſmall, embracing the petiole, but diſtinct from it. *Peduncles* from the axils of the petioles, longer than the leaves, bearing ſeveral ſhewy flowers alternately on ſhort, curved pedicles, each ſupported by a ſingle, ſmall, ovate bract. *Calyx* campanulate, five-toothed, perſiſtent: teeth wide at the baſe, acute, with white villous margins. *Corolla* large for the ſize of the ſhrub, ſcarlet orange coloured. *Vexillum* orbicular, blunt pointed, ſomewhat reflected, keeled at the baſe where it is marked with a yellow ſpot. *Alæ* ſmaller than the keel. *Carina* of one petal, including the parts of fructification; when folded, nearly ſemi-orbicular. *Stamens* diadelphous. *Germen* attenuated at both ends: ſtyle aſcendant, hairy on the upper ſurface its whole length. *Seed-Pod* inflated, membranaceous, veined, oblong-oval, on a pedicle four times longer than the calyx, beaked.

*Seeds*

*Seeds* many, ſhining, kidney-ſhaped, affixed to the upper ſuture by pedicles of different lengths.

Before we had an opportunity of ſeeing the ſeed veſſel of this elegant little ſhrub, we ſuſpected it to be a COLUTEA from its habit, ſtipulation, and form of the calyx and corolla; the inflated bladder-like pod leaves no room to doubt that it is really of this genus.

It is a native of New South-Wales, from whence Mr. COLVILLE received the ſeeds under the name of an Indigofera. It is a tolerably hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, bloſſoms freely, and produces ſeeds, from which only it has, we believe, been hitherto propagated.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. COLVILLE and SON's, Nurſerymen, of King's-Road, Chelſea, in Auguſt 1803, where it is both in flower and fruit at the preſent time, October 15, 1804.

# STAPELIA PEDUNCULATA. LONG-STALKED STAPELIA.

******************

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *pedunculata;* ramis pluribus divaricatis tetragonis ſubdentatis, pedunculis longiſſimis corolla quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis margine revolutis, angulis fimbriatis. *Maſſ. Stap. n.* 21. *t.* 21.

STAPELIA *pedunculata. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1284.

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This very diſtinct ſpecies of Stapelia may be at once known from all its congeners by the extraordinary length of the peduncles; and even when out of flower the appearance of the branches is different from every other: the angles in theſe are ſo obſcure as to render them almoſt cylindrical, and the teeth reſemble warty excreſcences, being nearly, and in many places entirely, obliterated. The peduncles are deſcribed by MASSON to grow, as in our drawing, from the underſide of the young branches, and we have never obſerved them to deviate from this ſituation; but in his figure they are made to iſſue from the upper ſurface, and the flowers in conſequence to ſtand erect. We have obſerved a conſiderable difference in the intenſity of the colour of the corolla, and MASSON mentions two varieties, one with brown-purple, the other with yellowiſh flowers. Found by this aſſiduous collector in the dry country at the Cape, about Camies Berg, and introduced by him to the Kew Garden, about the year 1784.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, the latter-end of laſt June. Requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus, and is by no means ſo ſhy of flowering as ſome of the ſpecies.

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N.º 794

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# CORDIA SEBESTENA. ROUGH-LEAVED CORDIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Characſter.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stylus* dichotomus. *Drupa* nucleis trilocularibus.

## *Specific Characſter and Synonyms.*

CORDIA *Sebeſtena*; foliis oblongo-ovatis repandis ſcabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1073. *Haſſelq. It.* 458. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3. *Bot. Rep. t.* 157.

CORDIA foliis ſubovatis ſubrepandis. *Jacq. Amer.* 42.

CORDIA nucis juglandis folio. *Plum. Gen. nov.* 13. *Ic.* 105.

CORDIA foliis amplioribus, hirtis, tubo floris ſubæquali. *Brown Jam.* 202.

SEBESTENA ſcabra, flore miniato criſpo. *Dill. Elth.* 341. *t.* 255. *f.* 331.

CARYOPHYLLUS ſpurius inodorus. *Sloane Jam.* 136. *Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 20. *t.* 64. *Cateſb. Car.* 2. *p.* 91. *t.* 91.

NOVELLA nigra. *Rumph. Amb.* 2. *p.* 226. *t.* 75. *Burm. Ind.* 59.

WANZEY. *Bruce's Travels*, 5. *p.* 54. *cum tabula?* vix.

---

It is not improbable but that more than one ſpecies have been included in the above ſynonyms, but we have not been able to diſtinguiſh them. The oriental plant, which is likewiſe an inhabitant of the South-Sea Iſlands, is every where deſcribed as having yellow flowers and ſmoother leaves, while that of the Weſt-Indies, like ours, is always ſpoken of as having ſcarlet flowers. The leaves vary in being more or leſs

repand,

repand, ferrated, or quite entire. An examination of ſeveral ſpecimens from different countries, has not enabled us to find characters ſufficiently permanent to diſtinguiſh them. The Weſt-Indian variety, which ours is, is generally deſcribed as a ſhrub of ſeven or ten feet in height, producing great quantities of fine ſcarlet flowers, which, according to Brown, ſeldom bear perfect fruit in Jamaica; but at Carthagena, Jacquin tells us, almoſt every flower is ſucceeded by fruit, which, if deprived of its pulp and dried in the ſhade, may be tranſported in a vegetating ſtate to any part of the world. Theſe ſeeds, according to his obſervations, grow very readily, and at Vienna the young plants raiſed from them frequently bear flowers the firſt year. This being the caſe, it is ſurpriſing that ſo beautiful a ſhrub ſhould be ſo ſeldom ſeen to ornament our ſtoves. The Sebeſtenes of the ſhops, long ſince neglected in this country, though referred by Linnæus to this plant, were more probably the product of Cordia *Myxa*.

The Wanzey of Bruce, a native of Abyſſinia, or at leaſt generally cultivated there, though given as a ſynonym to this plant by Willdenow, can hardly belong to it. It is a much loftier tree, bearing ſnow-white flowers, and in other reſpects differs ſo materially that we conclude it muſt be a diſtinct ſpecies.

Our drawing was taken in July 1801, from a fine plant in the collection of the Dowager Lady De Clifford, at Paddington. It is propagated by cuttings with difficulty, but if care was taken to procure ſeeds from abroad, there would, according to Jacquin, be no difficulty in obtaining this very ornamental ſhrub.

Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Dec 1 1801

# DIANTHUS CAUCASEUS. CAUCASEAN PINK.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* cylindricus 1-phyllus, basi squamatus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capf.* cylindrica, supera 1-locularis. *Smith.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIANTHUS *caucaseus*; floribus subsolitariis, squamis calycinis ovato-acuminatis adpressis, petalis cuneiformibus æqualiter inciso-serratis, foliis glaucis margine scabris.

---

DESC. *Root* perennial. Plant glaucous. *Stems* assurgent at the base, then erect, round, smooth, once or twice divaricately divided, frequently bearing two flowers near, but not crowded, together. Internodes longer than the leaves, joints tumid, but much less so than in *collinus*. *Leaves* linear, acute, keeled, margins scabrous with minute spines hardly visible to the naked eye. *Scales* of the calyx four, ovate-acuminate, not half the length of calyx, adpressed, not patent as in *collinus*. *Calyx* cylindrical, finely striated; teeth short, acute, connivent. *Corolla* shewy bright red with a dark spotted circle round the centre. *Petals* wedge-shaped, deeply incised, but the middle incision not deeper than the rest; the upper part of the claw raised into a ridge in the middle and beset with a few thinly scattered hairs. *Filaments* ten, longer than calyx, inserted into a yellow glandular circle surrounding the germen: anthers blue. *Germen* cylindrical, styles scarcely equal to filaments.

This new species of Dianthus is a native of Mount Caucasus, from whence Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, procured the seeds; it has considerable affinity with and appears to be intermediate between DIANTHUS *collinus* (*Plant. rar. Hungariæ*) and *cæsius* of Dr. SMITH, but is sufficiently distinguished from both; from the former by the flowers being less aggregate, the

glaucous

glaucous hue of the whole plant, the ſhorter ſcales of the calyx, which are not ſpreading, and the deeper inciſions of the petals, (in *collinus* there is one deep inciſion in the middle of the petal and ſeveral ſmaller ones on the ſides) from the latter, on the other hand, in having its ſtalks more divided, its leaves and calycine ſcales leſs blunt, the petals more deeply inciſed and not doubly-ſerrate. In the Bankſian Herbarium there is a ſpecimen from Swiſſerland, without name, very nearly reſembling this, but the leaves in that have ſmooth edges and are not ſo ſtrongly keeled. It may be conſidered as hardy, but will be more certainly preſerved by the ſhelter of a pit or frame.

Propagated by ſeeds or layers in the ſame manner as common Pinks. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

E. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Blackf.d Jan.y 1804 E. Sansom sculp.

# PROTEA PULCHELLA. FENNEL-LEAVED PROTEA.

## *Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus). *Antheræ* insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum nudum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PROTEA *pulchella*; foliis bipinnatis filiformibus: pinnulis inæqualibus divaricatis, capitulo squamoso oblongo terminali simplici vel composito.

PROTEA *pulchella*; foliis bipinnatis glabris filiformibus, capitulis terminalibus clavatis aggregatis aphyllis bracteatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 507.

PROTEA *pulchella*; foliis bipinnatis filiformibus glabris, strobilis ovato-oblongis terminalibus verticillatis: squamis calycinis sericeis apicula reflexa terminatis. *Schrad. Sert. Hannov.* 1. *p.* 15. *t.* 7.

PROTEA *rangiferina*. *Hortulanis*.

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect. *Leaves* alternate, filiform, twice or three times irregularly pinnate: leaflets unequal, divaricate when full grown, and not very unaptly resembling the antlers of the rein-deer, whence it has been known by the name of *rangiferina* among cultivators. *Flowers* collected into an oblong-ovate cone, terminal*. *Bractes* obcordate-acuminate, quite entire, imbricate, one to each corolla. *Corolla* four-petaled: petals equal, adhering half-way in a tube, but separating spontaneously when they fall off. *Anthers* oblong,

* In SCHRADER's figure at the base of the central cone, which is sessile as in our plant, there grow several smaller club-shaped cones standing in a whorl supported on footstalks thickened upwards; but whether this is natural to the plant when it flowers strong, or a sort of monstrosity, we are uncertain.

attached

attached without filament a little below the tip of the petal, as in the reſt of the genus. *Ovary* ſurrounded with a white hairy pappus, oblong, thickened at the baſe, and gradually tapering upwards till it terminates in a *Style* that is longer than the corolla, recurved, but after defloreſcence erect: *Stigma* club-ſhaped, hiſpid, perſiſtent.

There is a very near affinity between this ſpecies and PROTEA *anemonifolia*, No. 697 of this work, and both are natives of New Holland.

Raiſed from ſeeds by Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Wandſworth-Road, who communicated a flowering plant from which our drawing was taken in Auguſt laſt. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe, and the ſame treatment as the Cape ſpecies.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec. 1 1801 F. Sansom sculp.

# NYMPHÆA LOTUS. ÆGYPTIAN WATER-LILY, or LOTUS.

*Clafs and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* polypetala. *Cal.* 4- ſ. 5-phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis, loculis polyſpermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NYMPHÆA *Lotus*; foliis cordatis dentatis glaberrimis: lobis approximatis, calyce tetraphyllo. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 1123.

NYMPHÆA *Lotus*; foliis cordatis dentatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 729. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 579. *Flor. Zeylan.* 194. *Haſſelq. It.* 471. *Plant. Rar. Hung. v.* 1. *p.* 13. *t.* 15. *Bot. Repoſ.* 391.

LOTUS Ægyptia. *Alp. Ægyp.* 103. *Exot.* 214. *t.* 213, 216, 218, 220, 222, 226.

AMBEL, *Hort. Malab.* 11. *p.* 51. *t.* 26.

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There is no doubt but that the plant here figured is the true Ægyptian Lotus of the ancients, at leaſt when they ſpeak of the herb Lotus, but the tree Lotus has no ſort of affinity with this, which was held in ſuch great veneration by the Ægyptians and is frequently ſeen rudely ſculptured on their idols. The ſame reverence for this vegetable, an inhabitant of the Ganges as well as of the Nile, pervades Hindoſtan, Tibet, and Nepal; a native of the latter country, upon entering Sir WILLIAM JONES's ſtudy, made proſtrations before this plant, the flowers of which happened to lie there for examination.

That the Ægyptians prepared a kind of bread from the ſeed and likewiſe fed upon its tuberous roots, is ſufficiently certain;

certain; it is probable however that it owed its celebrity more to the veneration in which it was held on account of the typical and allegorical uſe made of it than to its excellence as an article of diet. In Hungary the roots, though not applied to the nouriſhment of man, are greedily devoured by the ſwine. Perhaps the ſeeds and roots of our own white water Lily are little if at all inferior. The account recorded by PLINY of the flowers retiring under the water during the night, ſo far as to be out of reach of the hand, we conclude to be one of the idle ſtories with which travellers are pleaſed to amuſe the credulous.

Our plant is doubtleſs of the ſame ſpecies as the one which flowered at the Marquis of BLANDFORD's laſt ſummer, which gave occaſion to a learned diſcuſſion on the ſubject from the pen of that nobleman, whoſe ardour in botanical purſuits gives him a juſt claim to have a genus named after him; and it is with pleaſure we hear that this honour has been conferred by the Preſident of the Linnean Society. We ſuppoſe, but this is not mentioned in his account, that the Marquis's plant was produced from Ægyptian ſeeds; ours we received from that venerable and indefatigable cultivator Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, who raiſed it from ſeeds he procured from the hot ſprings in Hungary, where this Nymphæa flouriſhes in a heat equal to 95° of FARENHEIT. It was ſown laſt ſpring in a pan of water plunged into a tan pit under a melon frame, and our drawing was taken in September. The firſt leaves are arrow-ſhaped, entire at the edges, and totally different from thoſe which accompany the flowering plant.

The flowers were ſomewhat ſweet-ſcented, but neither ſo ſtrong nor ſo agreeable as thoſe of NYMPHÆA *cærulea*. The Marquis remarks that they open in the evening and cloſe about ten in the morning, and the like was obſerved at Kew in apparently the ſame ſpecies, which bloſſomed there laſt ſummer and was raiſed from Eaſt-Indian ſeeds ſent by Dr. ROXBURGH, but this circumſtance certainly did not take place in the one we had, whilſt it was in our poſſeſſion, and expoſed to the temperature of the atmoſphere.

The form of the ſtigma, ſo variable in this genus, perhaps affords the beſt characters to diſtinguiſh the ſpecies; in ours this is a large cup-like depreſſion in the crown of the germen, in the centre of the cup is a round button from which diverge about twenty rays, correſponding to the number of cells within, theſe rays are not very viſible till they approach the margin of the cup where they are elevated, and have incurved tips.

Ivè Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1804 F Sansom sculp

# LILIUM POMPONIUM (β). POMPONE LILY (β).

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata, laciniis rectis aut revolutis, baſi conniventibus et ſulco longitudinali nectarifero, nudo aut ciliato, exaratis. *Stam.* ſtylo breviora. *Capſ.* oblonga, 6-ſulcata, 3-gona. *Sem.* plana. JUSS.

OBS. *Radice ſquamato-bulboſa.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *pomponium* foliis lanceolato-linearibus, glaberrimis, undique nudis, creberrimis, ſparſis, caulem, qui flores verſus nudiuſculus, obveſtientibus; corollæ laciniis revoluto-reflexis intuſque laminato-papillosis. *G.*

LILIUM *pomponium. Linn. Sp.* 434. *Reich.* 2. 44. *Hort. Cliff.* 120. 4. *Upſ.* 81. *Mill. fig.* 165. *f* 2. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. 40. *Knor. Del.* 1. *t.* 4. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. *p.* 514. *Villars Dauph.* 2. 276. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 8. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

LILIUM *pyrenaicum. Gouan. Illuſt. Bot.* 25.

LILIUM flavum. *Fl. Fr.* 8. 66. 7.

LILIUM flavum anguſtifolium. *Tournef.* 371.

(α) LILIUM rubrum præcox. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 133. *Hort. Eyſt. Pl. Æſtiv. Ord.* 3.

LILIUM rubrum anguſtifolium. *Rudb. Elyſ. f.* 1. 175.

LILIUM miniatum odorum anguſtifolium. *id. eod. f.* 2. 176. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 660. *a.*

(β) LILIUM montanum flavo flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 255. *Hort. Eyſt. Pl. Æſtiv. Ord.* 3. *t. penult.*

LILIUM flavum anguſtifolium. *Rudb. Elyſ. f.* 4. 176.

OBS. *Planta pro* LILIO pomponio *a Redouté in ſuis* LILIACEIS *exhibita eſt* LILIUM chalcedonicum *quod vid. ſupra ad Num.* 30.

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This ſpecies may be diſtinguiſhed from *chalcedonicum* by its narrower far-acuminate leaves, which are not lanceolate nor ſo

ſo conſpicuouſly edged as in that, the middle nerve of the upper ones of which, as well as the edges, have minute cilia or a glandular hair-like fringe, they alſo cover the ſtem quite up to the raceme, where they are ſubverticillately crowded, cloſely adpreſſed, and very ſhort; while in *pomponium* the upper part of the ſtem is rather naked and generally elongated into the common peduncle of the raceme, the upper leaves are not ſo abruptly ſhortened nor any ways adpreſſed, nor has their middle nerve any kind of pubeſcence on the lower ſide; beſides the glandular papillæ, which in our plant are laminate, in *chalcedonicum* are filiformly elongated; that is the firſt to make its appearance from the ground in the ſpring, but this is the firſt to expand its flowers. REDOUTE has miſtaken the one for the other in his LILIACEES, and figured *chalcedonicum* under the name of *pomponium*. LILIUM *Martagon* is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from both by its broader lanceolate leaves, which are arranged in diſtant whorls.

A native of the Pyrenees and, according to VILLARS, of Dauphiny, flowering in May and June. Hardy; of moſt eaſy culture. Varies with red and yellow flowers, with many flowered and few flowered racemes, ſome of which are ſo much contracted as to have the appearance of an umbel; ſometimes it is only one or two-flowered. Generally propagated by parting the ſcaly bulbs. One of the oldeſt inhabitants of our gardens. The Siberian plant of GMELIN, uſually added to this as a ſynonym, ſeems to us to be ſpecifically diſtinct, as far as we can judge from a native ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium. There are ſpecimens of this plant with very narrow leaves and thirteen or fourteen flowers, but we do not think them ſpecifically diſtinct. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Dec 1 1804 P. Sansom sculp.

# ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS. BRANCHED ASPHODEL, or KINGSPEAR.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* patens. *Stam.* filamentis basi latioribus fornicatis. *Stigm.* 1. *Sem.* angulata. JUSS.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASPHODELUS *ramosus* caule nudo ramoso, pedunculis alternis bractea longioribus, foliis ensiformibus carinatis lævibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 133.
ASPHODELUS *ramosus. Linn. Sp.* 444. *Syst.* 330. *Reich.* 2. 60. *Mat. Med.* 94. *Hort. Cliff.* 127. 2. *Sauv. Monsp.* 20. *Scop. Carn.* 2. *n.* 412. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 265. *Murr. in Comm. Gott.* 1776. 37. *t.* 7. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 446. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 133.
ASPHODELUS major albus. *Hort. Eyst. Plant. Vern. Ord.* 9.
ASPHODELUS albus ramosus. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 184. *a.*
ASPHODELUS ramosus mas. *Bauh. Pin.* 28.
ASPHODELUS 1. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 196.
The great white branched Asphodill. *Park. Parad.* 149.

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The white or branched Asphodel has roots composed of many thick fleshy fibres, to each of which is fastened an oblong tuber, as large as a small potatoe; the leaves are long and flexible, having acute edges, they grow in irregular clusters from the crown of the root, among these come out the stalks, which rise more than three feet high, sending out several side branches, which are naked; the upper parts of these are adorned with many star-shaped flowers, which are white with a purplish line running longitudinally along the outside of each segment.

ſegment. They grow in long ſpikes, flowering ſucceſſively from the bottom upwards. They appear the beginning of June and the ſeeds ripen in autumn. Native of the South of Europe. Immenſe tracts of land in Apulia are covered with it, and it affords good nouriſhment to the ſheep. Cultivated in 1596, by GERARD. Hardy. It does not increaſe very faſt by roots, nor ſhould it be often tranſplanted, for that will weaken it, ſo that the flower ſtems will not riſe ſo tall, nor produce ſo many flowers, as when left undiſturbed for ſome years; therefore the beſt way is to propagate it by ſeeds. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* CLUSIUS ſays, that on his way from Liſbon to Seville, he ſaw roots turned up by the plough of fifty pounds weight and upwards. *G.*

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## *ERRATA.*

No. 787. l. 16. dele "*perraro.*"
Eod. l. 26. pro *pullida* lege *pallida*.

N.° 800

S.J.Edwards del. Pub.d by T.Curtis Stoke Croft Dec.r 1.1804 F.Sansom sculp.

# LILIUM CANADENSE (α). CANADIAN LILY (α).

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata laciniis rectis aut revolutis, baſi conniventibus et ſulco longitudinali nectarifero, nudo aut ciliato exaratis. *Stam.* ſtylo breviora. *Capſ.* oblonga 6-ſulcata 3-gona. *Sem.* plana. JUSS.

OBS. *Radice ſquamato-bulboſa.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *canadenſe* caule virescente, foliis lanceolatis, trinerviis, ſubtus ad nervos hirtulis, remotius verticillatis; umbella 1-multiflora; corollis cernuis, cyathiformi-campanulatis. *G.*

LILIUM *canadenſe. Linn.* 324. *Reich.* 245. *Mant.* 364. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 431. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 89. *Michaux Amer. Bor.* 1. 197.

LILIUM anguſtifolium, flore flavo maculis nigris diſtincto. *Tournef. Inſt.* 371. *Bar. rar.* 778. *t.* 125.

LILIUM martagon canadenſe maculatum. *Mor. Hiſt.* 2. 408. *ſ.* 4. *t.* 20. *f.* 9. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 1. 177. *f.* 5.

LILIUM ſ. Martagon canadenſe floribus magnis flavis non reflexis. *Cateſb. Car.* 3. *t.* 11. *Rob. Ic.* 206.

MARTAGON ſ. Lilium canadenſe maculatum. *Park. Par.* 33. *t.* 32. *f.* 2.

(α) flore flavo.

(β) flore lateritio-fuſceſcente.

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This may at once be diſtinguiſhed from LILIUM *ſuperbum* by the ſegments of the corolla not being rolled back, as well as by the broader lanceolate leaves, which are arranged in more diſtant and regular whorls, and are ſomewhat pubeſcent underneath along the nerves, which is not the caſe in *ſuperbum*, the ſtem of which is alſo of a dark purple colour, while that of *canadenſe* is green. There are two varieties, one of a yellow,

the

the other of a deep red-brown colour; it alſo varies with from one to twelve flowers. Is ſaid by PARKINSON to have been brought by the French colony from Canada into France, and from thence to us in 1629. CATESBY found it in Penſylvania, and MICHAUX in the Alleghany mountains of Carolina and Virginia. Flowers in July and Auguſt; ſhould as well as *ſuperbum* be kept in bog-earth in a ſomewhat ſhady and moiſt ſituation; is tolerably hardy and propagates abundantly by its bulbs, which are of a creeping nature; in very ſevere winters theſe are ſometimes deſtroyed, unleſs protected by a covering of aſhes or old tan.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, from a ſpecimen of the more rare and leſs beautiful variety which had blown rather weakly from being planted in too ſmall a pot. *G.*

N° 801

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent, Dec. 1. 1806 F. Sansom sculp

# BILLARDIERA SCANDENS. CLIMBING BILLARDIERA, or APPLE-BERRY.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5, foliolis calycinis alterna. *Nectarium* 0. *Stigma* capitatum (ſimplex *Smith*). *Bacca* ſupera polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BILLARDIERA *ſcandens*; pedunculis ſolitariis unifloris, foliis ſubhirſutis. *Smith New Holl. Bot. p.* 1. *t.* 1.

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The name of Billardiera was given to this plant by Dr. SMITH, in honour of JAMES JULIAN LABILLARDIERE, M. D. foreign member of the Linnean Society, author of Icones Plantarum Syriæ rariorum, who ſailed as Botaniſt on board one of the ſhips ſent to the South-Seas in ſearch of the unfortunate M. DE LA PEYROUSE, of which voyage he has ſince publiſhed a relation.

It is a native of New South-Wales, and is ſaid by Dr. SMITH to be almoſt the only eatable fruit that grows ſpontaneouſly in that country, ſo famous for feaſting the eye of the Botaniſt.

With us it forms a very low ſhrub with variouſly twiſted branches, but when growing in its native country ſhaded by other ſhrubs, along the trunks of which its branches can twine, it undoubtedly aſcends much higher.

In the form of the flower and more eſpecially in the length of the peduncles, our plant differs from the figure given us by

by Dr. Smith, quoted above, a circumſtance perhaps to be attributed to his drawing being made from a dried ſpecimen. Ours was taken ſeveral years ſince at Mr. Salisbury's, Nurſeryman, the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where this plant is ſtill to be found, bearing flowers and fruit every year; the latter recommends itſelf little by its taſte, which is flat and mawkiſh, but in its native ſituation is ſaid to be pleaſant and not unlike a roaſted apple.

Flowers in the ſummer months. Is a hardy greenhouſe plant; eaſily propagated by cuttings or ſeeds.

# ALOE CYMBIFORMIS. TENDER-LEAVED ALOE.

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*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 765.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *cymbiformis (acaulis ; parviflora ; brevifolia)* foliis ſub roſaceo-multifariis, elliptico-obovatis cum acumine, depreſſis, ſubtus carinato-convexis, integerrimis, nudis, teneris, ſucculentis ; corolla ſubventricoſo-cylindrica, recurvato-bilabiata, pedicello et organis ter longiore. Stigmate ſubſeſſili, ſubtrigono-capitato. *G.*

ALOE *cymbiformis. Haworth on Aloe. Linn. Tranſ. v. 7. p.* 8. *n.* 10.

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This very diſtinct ſpecies of ALOE was, we believe, firſt noticed by Mr. HAWORTH, in the tract above quoted ; where it is ſaid to have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. MASSON, and, as we ſuppoſe, ſome years back, being now pretty common in our collections ; requires the ſame treatment as ALOE *retuſa* of No. 455 of this work, to which it approaches the neareſt of any of the genus known to us. Its name (with rather too much latitude by the way) is taken from the leaves. The raceme is many-flowered and diſtant ; the corolla aſcendent and ſix-parted quite to the baſe into narrow, lorate, ſomewhat tapered, obtuſe ſegments ; ſtyle ſcarcely any ; bractes far longer than the pedicles and nearly equal to the corolla ; leaves ſcarcely two inches long and ſeveral times ſhorter than the ſcape ; the other diſtinctive characteriſtics are fully given in the ſpecific character.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in Meſſrs. MALCOLM and Co.'s greenhouſe at Kenſington. *G.*

N.802



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1805 F Sansom sculp

Hamamelis Virginiana Virginian Witch Hazel
Linn. Trans. Linn Soc xviii 209

# HELONIAS LÆTA. CHANNEL-LEAVED HELONIAS.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 747.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELONIAS *læta* racemo ſpicatim corymboſo, oblongo, conferto, pedicellis unifloris, poſt defloration em vireſcente; foliis bifariis, ſubgramineis, lato-ſubulatis, convoluto-canaliculatis, longis; caulinis valde remotis. *G.*

HELONIAS *erythroſperma. Michaux Fl. Amer. Bor.* 1. 212.

MELANTHIUM *lætum. Hort. Kew.* 1. 488. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 267.

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The above plant, although introduced into our gardens by Lord COVENTRY ſo long ago as 1770, has never yet been figured in any work known to us. It is a native of North-America, and found by MICHAUX on the ſhady rivers of lower Carolina; is diſtinguiſhed at firſt ſight from *bullata* and *aſphodeloides* already given in this work, by the poſition and form of the leaves, and from *virginica*, in not having the inflorescence panicled or compound. The flowers as they wither become greeniſh, and remain a conſiderable time on the plant in that ſtate, much in the manner of thoſe of HYDRANGEA *hortenſis*.

It blooms in June, and is generally kept in a pit or under a frame during the winter months. We ſuſpect that the HELONIAS *anguſtifolia* of MICHAUX is a mere variety of this.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the garden of Meſſrs. MALCOLM and Co. Kenſington. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1805. F Sansom sculp

# ALBUCA MAJOR. LARGER ALBUCA.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 720.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALBUCA *major* foliis lato-subulatis, canaliculatis, firmulis; pedunculis firmioribus, patentibus. G. *Cætera* ALBUCÆ *minoris, N.* 720, *a qua ægre distinguenda nisi statura robustiore bulboque sobolium nonnihil feraciore.*

ALBUCA *major. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 438. *Dryand. Act. Holm.* 1784. *p.* 293. *Thunb. ibid.* 1786. *p.* 57. *prod.* 65. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 99. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 443. *Col. Suppl.* 96. *Redouté Lil. t.* 69.

ALBUCA *lutea* (α). *Lamarck Dict. Encyc.* 1. 76.

ORNITHOGALUM *canadense. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 308.

ORNITHOGALUM luteo-virens indicum. *Corn. Canad.* 160. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *p.* 140. *f.* 7. *Mor. Hist.* 2. *p.* 423. *s.* 4. *t.* 24. *f.* 7.

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Scarcely to be distinguished from *minor* but by its more robust stature and upright growth, as also perhaps by a bulb more apt to produce numerous offsets and somewhat smaller in proportion to the plant than that of *minor*; hence we may refer our readers to the description of that species given p. 720. Our plant was formerly thought to be of Canadian origin, but is now well known to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope; was introduced here by Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLM, in 1767. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. G.

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## *CORRIGENDUM.*

In charactere specifico ALBUCÆ *minoris.* N° 720, pro "*Stigmatibus trigono-obconicis, acutis, papilloso-hirtis,*" lege "*Stylo trigono-obconico papilloso-hirto; stigmate subumboniformi.*" G.

Syd.Edwards del. Pub. by T.Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent, Jan.1.1805. E.Sandby sc.

# ORNITHOGALUM CAUDATUM. LONG-SPIKED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid.* OBS. in SCILLA *bifolia* supra 746.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ORNITHOGALUM *caudatum* bulbo magno ovato, extra terram prominente, virescente; foliis lato-linearibus, acuminatis, senioribus nonnullis longius tereti-caudatis atque reflexis; racemo longissimo, crebro, angusto; staminibus tribus latioribus ovato-cuneiformibus; stigmate simplici. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *caudatum. Hort. Kew.* 1. 442. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 423. *Coll.* 2. 315. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 125.

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This is the largest species that we are acquainted with; the bulb, which is chiefly above ground and greenish, is sometimes the size of a child's head; the leaves about a foot and half in length, about inch and half broad, slightly channelled, older ones terminated by a round thickish tail or cuspis from one to six inches in length, the one figured in our plate is young and without this appendage; the stem is nearly three feet high, the raceme nearly one and a half and about two inches in diameter; peduncles sparse, patent, about an inch long; bractes membranous, whitish; corolla small in proportion to the plant, rotate; segments somewhat thickened at the ends, lanceolate, oblong, patent, about half an inch long, the three inner ones have their ends slighly involute; filaments erect, broad downwards, the three alternate ones which stand on the exterior segments are first oblong and then awled, the three others ovate-wedged and pointed; style the length of the filaments; stigma simple. The flowers are said by JACQUIN to smell like plums; blooms from February to August; propagates rapidly by offsets and should be kept in a greenhouse; there is a variety with variegated leaves which is very common among the Nurserymen about town. Brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, where it is found near Sea-Cow River, generally growing on old stumps of trees that are full of mould and rotten wood. *G.*

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1805. F Sansom sculp.

# TULBAGIA ALLIACEA. NARCISSUS-LEAVED TULBAGIA.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, limbo æquali; ſquamulæ 3, biſidæ, faucem coronantes. *Stam.* 3 in fauce, 3 intra tubum. *Stigma* turbinatum. *Capſ.* ſubtrigonum. *Juſſ. Gen.* 54.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TULBAGIA *alliacea* collo in coronam corollaceam, ſexfidam, laciniis extimis æqualem producto. *G.*
TULBAGIA *alliacea. Linn. Suppl.* 193. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 408. *Thunb. prod.* 60. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 33.
TULBAGIA *capenſis. Mant.* 223. *Jacq. Hort. Vindb.* 2. *p.* 52. *t.* 115.

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This ſingular plant, which, according to JACQUIN, unites the habit of ALLIUM with corolla of HYACINTHUS and the toothed corollet of SILENE, is not uncommon in low ſandy ſpots near the town at the Cape of Good Hope, where it flowers about July; is called by the coloniſts *wilde knoplook*, *i. e.* wild Garlic, and uſed by them, when ſtewed in milk, for diſorders of the breaſt.

*Root-ſtock* ſoboliferous, ſubbulbicipitous, in form ſubſtance and colour not unlike a turnip-radiſh, throwing out from its baſe a circle of fleſhy fibres, and from the centre of its depreſſed ſummit a faſcicle of numerous diſtich leaves, which are lorate-linear, channelled, obtuſe, glaucous; towards their baſe conduplicate and ſubbulbiform in the manner of a ſmall leek; from the midſt of theſe iſſues its roundiſh upright *ſcape* to the height of about two feet, terminating in a looſe umbel, ſurrounded by

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1 1805 C. Sansom sculp.

# SILENE CHLORÆFOLIA. ARMENIAN CATCHFLY.

*Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ventricoſus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata; coronata ad faucem. *Capſ.* trilocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SILENE *chloræfolia;* calycibus glabris clavatis, petalis ſemibifidis, foliis glaucis: inferioribus ovalibus, ſummis cordatis amplexicaulibus. *Smith Icon* 1. *t.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 707.

LYCHNIS orientalis viſcoſa, centaurei lutei folio, flore longiſſimo. *Tournef. Cor.* 24.

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We are indebted to Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, for the living plant, from which our drawing was made, of this rare ſpecies of Silene, hitherto known to modern Botaniſts only by the deſcription and figure of it by the learned preſident of the Linnean Society, as above quoted.

To the deſcription there given we have nothing to add, but to confirm what is there only ſuſpected, that the root is perennial. The name itſelf is ſo particularly happy, that from it alone we at firſt ſight immediately recognized the plant.

Flowers in Auguſt. Scentleſs.

N.° 868

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent Jan.1 1805. F Sansom sculp

# SALVIA CHAMÆDRIOIDES. GERMANDER SAGE.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* inæqualis. *Filamenta* tranſverſe pedicello affixa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *chamædrioides;* caule fruticoſo decumbente, foliis ovalibus crenatis ſubtus tomentoſis, verticillis quadrifloris ſubnudis, galeis piloſis.

SALVIA *chamædrioides;* caule decumbente, foliis ovatis crenatis ſubtus tomentoſis. *Cav. Ic.* 2. *p.* 77. *t.* 197.

SALVIA *Chamædrys;* foliis ellipticis crenatis ſubtus incanis, ſpicis interruptis, caule fruticoſo. *Willd. Hort. Berol.* 29.

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The SALVIA *Chamædrys* of WILLDENOW differs from the *chamædroides* of CAVANILLES in nothing but being inferior in ſize, in the flowers being oppoſite, not four in a whorl, and in the bractes being perſiſtent; whereas in our plant as in that of CAVANILLES theſe fall off before the bloſſom is expanded. It appears by the figure in the *Hortus Berolinenſis*, that WILLDENOW's plant was very weakly, which has probably been the cauſe of the above differences; ours in every reſpect correſponds with that of CAVANILLES, from whom we learn that it is a native of Mexico.

It

It is an elegant little ſhrub, producing for a long time in ſucceſſion its large flowers of the livelieſt blue colour. The ſtem is weak and requires ſupport. The whole plant has a powerful and not diſagreeable ſmell. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe, but ſhould have plenty of air. Propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made at the collection of E. J. A. Woodford, Eſq. at Vauxhall, in July laſt.

Sol.d Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.e Geo.s Crescent. Jan.y 1 1805 F. Sansom sculp.

# MALPIGHIA VOLUBILIS. TWINING BARBADOES-CHERRY.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus petiolis quibuſdam extus baſi glandulofis. *Petala* 5, ſubrotunda unguiculata. *Filamenta* baſi cohærentia. *Drupa* 1-locularis tripyrena, nucibus 1-ſpermis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MALPIGHIA *volubilis*; ramis volubilibus, foliis ovalibus acuminatis lucidis, racemis corymboſis terminalibus.

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DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby; branches twining; the bark, except of the young ſhoots, covered with warty excreſcences and ſome adpreſſed briſtles hardly viſible to the naked eye. *Leaves* oval-acuminate, perfectly ſmooth and ſhining, hanging down from the weakneſs of the footſtalk which is flattiſh and beſet with adpreſſed briſtles. *Flowers* chiefly terminal, on corymbous racemes from the axil of the leaves, and much ſhorter than theſe, yellow, of very ſhort duration. *Calyx* perſiſtent, divided to the bottom into five ovate fleſhy ſegments, four of which are furniſhed each with two oval gibbous green glands nearly as long as the calyx. *Petals* five: claws long and ſlender: laminæ roundiſh, jagged at the edges, ſomewhat ſagittate at the baſe. *Stamens* ten, filaments erect, united at the baſe, longer than ſtyles, inſerted into the receptacle at the baſe of the *germen*, which is ſmall, roundiſh, pointed, hairy, terminated in three erect ſtyles with round ſtigmas.

This

This ſhrub is known in our nurſeries by the name of HIRÆA *reclinata*, but does not at all correſpond with the character of that plant in JACQUIN's *Hiſtoria Stirpium Americanarum*. Indeed, the above deſcription will determine it to be a real ſpecies of Malpighia, as far as can be done without the fruit; perhaps it may be MALPIGHIA *diphilla* of JACQUIN, but his deſcription is too ſhort to determine. Is a native of the Weſt-Indies, requiring the heat of a ſtove.

Our drawing was taken in the garden of JOS. WALKER, Eſq. of Stockwell, in September laſt. Propagated by cuttings.

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# CASSIA BIFLORA. TWO-FLOWERED CASSIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* ſupremæ 3 ſteriles; infimæ 3 roſtratæ. *Legumen.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CASSIA *biflora*; foliis ſejugis oblongiuſculis glabris: inferioribus minoribus, glandula ſubulata inter infima, pedicellis ſubbifloris. *Hort. Cliff.* 159. *Sp. Pl.* 540. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 521. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 51. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 18.

CASSIA *biflora. Amæn. Acad.* 5. *p.* 397.

CASSIA fruticoſa, foliis minoribus obovatis ſexjugatis, floribus geminis ſive bigeminatis, racemis alaribus. *Brown Jam.* 223.

CASSIA minor arboreſcens, ſiliquis planis articulatis. *Plum. Icon. p.* 69. *t.* 78. *f.* 1.

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This ſpecies of Caſſia, being a native of the Weſt-India Iſlands, is always kept in the ſtove, where it forms a pretty little ſhrub as long as it can be preſerved in health; but moſt of the tropical ſpecies of this genus are but ſhort-lived with us. Perhaps this may be owing in part to our keeping them too warm. To judge of the temperature moſt ſuitable to any plant, the latitude of its native country is not more neceſſary to be known, than the elevation above the ſea: at a certain height, even under the equator, regions of perpetual ſnow occur, and the nearer

the

the natural ſituation of any plant approaches to theſe the more impatient of heat and cloſe air it will be found to be: thoſe therefore who wiſh to cultivate the products of the tropical countries with ſucceſs, ſhould endeavour to learn from their collectors and correſpondents, the elevation at which each individual is found to thrive moſt.

Dr. ANDERSON, who has the management of the King's Botanical Garden at St. Vincent's, in a letter to E. WOODFORD, Eſq. Vauxhall, makes the following query: "Do you not deſtroy many tropical plants in your hot-houſes, by giving them a degree of heat, for which you cannot admit an adequate proportion of air? Many of the moſt rare and beautiful products of theſe iſlands naturally thrive where the heat never exceeds 70° many at 64° of FARENHEIT. At the garden not three-quarters of a mile from the ſea, it is eſteemed very hot if the thermometer exceed 84°, yet here I find our alpine plants are the moſt difficult of all others to preſerve, merely from the increaſed temperature of the atmoſphere."

This plant is eaſily raiſed from ſeeds, which muſt be procured from abroad, as it never, we believe, ripens any in this country. We remember to have ſeen it in great perfection at the late Dr. PITCAIRN's at Iſlington.

Introduced by Mr. GORDON of Mile-End in 1766. Flowers moſt part of the winter.

# CAMPANULA CAPITATA. CLUSTERED BELL-FLOWER.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* Campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CAMPANULA *capitata;* capſulis quinquelocularibus? obtectis, foliis oblongis obtuſis hiſpidis amplexicaulibus, floribus terminalibus congeſtis.

---

Having never ſeen a perfect capſule, we are not certain that it is five-celled, though from its five-cornered ſhape we have little doubt that this is the caſe. The Calyx is divided into ten ſegments, five of which are erect, the other five broader, reflected. The whole plant is hiſpid. Root biennial.

This beautiful Campanula has not to our knowledge been hitherto noticed, but ſome account of it will probably appear when we are gratified with the Flora Græca.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanical Garden, Brompton, from a plant out of the very extenſive collection of J. SWAINSON, Eſq. at Twickenham, who informs us that he received the ſeeds of it from the Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Eaſt-Malling in Kent, to whom it was given by the late Prof. SIBTHORPE, ſoon after his return from his travels in Greece. Flowers in July, is a hardy biennial: loves a dry ſoil.

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J Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1805. F Sansom sculp

# GNIDIA SIMPLEX. FLAX-LEAVED GNIDIA.

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## *Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* infundibuliformis, 4-fidus. *Petala* 4 calyci inſerta. *Sem.* 1. ſubbaccatum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GNIDIA *ſimplex;* foliis ſubulatis pungentibus, floribus terminalibus ſeſſilibus: petalis calycem æquantibus.

GNIDIA *ſimplex;* foliis omnibus linearibus acutis, floribus terminalibus ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Mant.* 67. *Syſt. Veg.* 372. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 195. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 426. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 27. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 3.

GNIDIA *ſimplex;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis glabris, floribus capitatis, ramis erectis. *Thunb. Prod.* 7.

GNIDIA *viridis. Berg. Cap.* 125.

THYMELÆA æthiopica foliis Paſſerinæ. *Breyn. Cent.* 10. *t.* 6.

GNIDIA *aurea.* Hortulanis.

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DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, erect, tubercular from the veſtiges of the leaves, branched: branchlets hairy, growing in a whorl near the extremity: centre one longeſt. *Leaves* ſeſſile, alternate, ſmall, imbricate, linear-lanceolate or awl-ſhaped, acute, pungent, keeled, margin cartilaginous: floral leaves or involucre very little larger than the cauline, terminal, growing in a whorl, ſometimes hairy at the edges. *Flowers* terminal, 2—4, ſeſſile, ſmooth within and without, very little longer than the involucre, yellow in every part, calyx, tube, and anthers. *Calyx* funnel-ſhaped; tube the length of floral leaves, dilating

dilating upwards: border 4-fid: ſegments entire, ovate, acute. *Petals** 4, very nearly the ſize and ſhape of the ſegments of the calyx, but generally jagged at the tip. *Stamens* 8: filaments ſhort, attached to the upper part of the tube: anthers 4 within and 4 without the tube. *Germen* ſuperior, globular. *Style* the length of the tube. *Stigma* round, hiſpid.

From a careful conſideration of the deſcription in the Mantiſſa, we were perſuaded that this plant is the real GNIDIA *ſimplex* of LINNÆUS, however different from the one uſually known by that name in our nurſeries and figured as ſuch in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory; and a compariſon with the ſpecimens in the Bankſian Herbarium has confirmed our opinion. In no other known ſpecies are the flowers in every part yellow.

In tranſcribing the deſcription from the Mantiſſa, where it is ſaid the ſtems are roughened with tubercles from the veſtiges of the leaves, REICHARD has by ſome accident added the figure 4 after *tuberculis*, and notwithſtanding the ſentence is thus made unintelligible, the leaves having before been ſaid to be ſcattered, this blunder has been copied both by WILLDENOW and MARTYN.

This pretty little ſhrub, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, has much the habit of STRUTHIOLA *erecta*, and requires a ſimilar treatment, being a hardy greenhouſe plant. Its flowers, which appear in Auguſt, are without ſcent. We received it from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney under the name of GNIDIA *aurea*.

* We follow the language of LINNÆUS in naming the parts of the flowers: according to JUSSIEU all this family has no corolla, what are here called petals he conſiders as ſquamous appendages. LINNÆUS having ſtyled the tubular part of the flower in the reſt of the order the corolla, his language would have been more uniform if he had retained that name for the ſame part in this genus, and applied that of nectarium to what are here called petals, as he has done to the analogous parts in Struthiola, &c.

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# MALPIGHIA GLABRA. SMOOTH-LEAVED BARBADOES-CHERRY.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis quibuſdam extus baſi glanduloſis. *Petala* 5, ſubrotunda unguiculata. *Filamenta* baſi cohærentia. *Drupa* 1-locularis tripyrena, nucibus 1-ſpermis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MALPIGHIA *glabra;* foliis ovatis integerrimis glabris. *Hort. Cliff.* 169. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 731. *Mill. Icon. t.* 181. *f.* 2. *Cavan. Diſſ.* 8. *p.* 406. *t.* 234. *f.* 1.* *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 103. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 1.

MALPIGHIA fruticoſa erecta, foliis nitidis ovatis acuminatis floribus umbellatis, ramulis gracilibus. *Brown Jam.* 230.

CERASUS jamaicenſis, fructu tetrapyreno. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 145. *t.* 75.

ARBOR baccifera, folio ſubrotundo, fructu cerafino ſulcato rubro polypyreno: officulis cannulatis. *Sloan Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 106. *t.* 207. *f.* 2. *Raj. Hiſt.* 3. *Dend.* 74.

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A ſhrub, ſeldom riſing above ſix or ſeven feet in the Weſt-Indies, according to BROWN, though MILLER ſays there are ſome trees upwards of ten feet high in England.

It

It is cultivated in the Weſt-Indies for the ſake of its acid pulpy fruit, in ſize and ſhape ſomewhat reſembling our cherries. According to JACQUIN, theſe are ſeldom eaten raw, but are generally made into a preſerve with ſugar. He remarks however that he and his two companions, when overcome with thirſt in a long journey, ate them from the tree in very large quantities without ſuffering any inconvenience in conſequence. It ſometimes bears fruit in this country, but ſmall and very thin of pulp.

Requires to be preſerved in the ſtove through the winter, but in the middle of ſummer is the better for being expoſed to the open air. Flowers in the winter and alſo in June and July, at which time we received the plant from which our drawing was taken from Mr. LODDIGES, and obſerved the flowers, during the day, to be ſweet-ſcented not unlike thoſe of jaſmine.

Introduced by MILLER in 1757, who received the ſeeds from the King of France's gardener at Trianon, Monſ. RICHARD.

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## *ERRATUM.*

P. 809, *lin.* 6. *pro* petiolis *lege* foliolis.

Syd Edwards. Pub. by T Curtis. St Geo Crescent Feb 1.1805

Haworthia viscosa
fide Baker J. Linn Soc. xviii 210.

# ALOE VISCOSA. TRIANGULAR ALOE.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 765.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *viscosa (parviflora ; caulescens)* foliis omnibus caulinis, brevibus, lanceolato-ovatis, canaliculatis, glabris, trifariam subverticillatis, congesto-imbricatis ; scapo filiformi, simplici ; racemo distante, corolla cylindrica, bilabiato-patula, fere tota coadunata ; stigmate obtuso. *G.*

ALOE *viscosa. Linn. Sp.* 460. *Mill. Dict.* 11. *Thunb. Diss.* 13. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 470. *Kniph. Cent.* 4. *n.* 4. *Knorr Del.* 1. *t. A.* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 191. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 16. *t.* 16. *Haworth Tr. Linn. Soc.* 7. *p.* 6.

ALOE foliis canaliculatis trifariam imbricatis caulinis apice reflexo-patulis. *Hort. Cliff.* 132. *Upsal.* 87. *Roy. Lugdb.* 23.

ALOE africana erecta triangularis et triangulari folio. *Comm. Præl.* 82. *t.* 31. *Dill. Elth.* 15. *t.* 13. *f.* 13. *Till. Pis.* 7. *Boerh. Ind. Alt. p.* 131. *n.* 32.

ALOE triangularis. *Medik. Bot. Beob.* 61.

ALOE triangulaire. *Lam. Dict. n.* 18.

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A Cape species, introduced into our gardens by Dr. JAMES SHERARD, about 1733, where it flowers in June and July ; easily propagated by offsets ; has so very singular an appearance that it may be distinguished at first sight from all its congeners known to us.

The

The caudex is completely covered by the leaves and is generally from four to eight inches in height; lower leaves imbricately upright, upper imbricately piled and nearly horizontal. Flowers ſlender, diſtant, ſparſe, not ſhewy. Pedicels ſhort. Segments of the corolla concrete to where they are bilabiately reflected. Stamens unequal, encloſed. Style ſhorter than theſe, filiform. Stigma ſimple.

*Viſcoſa* is not a very eligible appellation, as refering only to the liquid contained in the tube of the corolla, a circumſtance not peculiar to this ſpecies. G.

J. Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb 1 1805 Edm. Swainson

# ALOE MARGARITIFERA (v. *media*). MIDDLE-SIZED PEARL-LEAVED ALOE.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 765.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *margaritifera (acaulis ; parviflora)* foliis radicalibus, cuspidato-trigonis, confertis, sparsim circumstantibus, verrucis albescentibus obtusis inermibus undique conspersis ; scapo alto, ramoso ; corolla ventricoso-cylindrica, bilabiata, laciniis longius coalitis ; stylo brevi. *G.*

ALOE *margaritifera* (v. media). *Gærtn. Sem.* 67. *t.* 17. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 468. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 188. *Haworth Transf. Linn. Soc. v.* 7. 11.

ALOE *pumila margaritifera. β. Linn. Sp.* 460.

ALOE *pumila. Thunb. Diss.* 7. 8. *Prod.* 61.

ALOE africana margaritifera folio undique verrucis numerosis. *Bradl. Succ.* 3. *p.* 1. *t.* 21.

ALOE africana folio in summitate triangulari margaritifero flore subviridi. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 2. *p.* 19. *t.* 20. *et* 2. *p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. 130. *n.* 29. *Aubr. Pist. Hort. Paris. Dill. Elth,* 19. *t.* 16. *f.* 17.

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A native of the Cape of Good Hope ; introduced into our gardens by BRADLEY in 1725 ; is a plant of easy cultivation and propagated by seeds and offsets. There are four varieties according to Mr. HAWORTH, while DECANDOLLE and others enumerate only three ; their differences consist chiefly

chiefly in ſtature and in the greater or leſs number, as well as regularity, of the pearl-like warts that beſet the leaves, which are many, from one to ſix inches in length, all radical and ſparſely ambient round the branched ſcape, which is from two to three feet high with ſomewhat whirled upright branches. The flowers are of the ſmaller ſize, of a dulliſh herbaceous colour, and arranged in a looſe raceme; the ſegments of the corolla far-concrete and reflectedly patent upwards; three outer ones flat, inner ones ſubchannelled at their ſummit; ſtamens unequal; ſtigma ſimple. DECANDOLLE has figured the ſmalleſt variety only. *G.*

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb 1 1805 F. Sansom sculp

# ANTHERICUM FRUTESCENS. ONION-LEAVED ANTHERICUM.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, baſi ſtaminifera patens aut connivens. *Stam.* filamentis filiformibus hirſutis. *Stigm.* 1. *Sem.* angulata. *Juſſ.* *Radix fibroſa, flores ſpicati.*

OBS. *Genus reformandum et dividendum.* ANTHERICUM *Liliaſtrum, ſupra* N°. 318, HEMEROCALLIDI *quam maxime affine, vel congener forſan.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *fruteſcens* rhizomate ſimpliciter ſed longius caudeſcente, ſuperne ſæpius radicante; foliis ſubterminalibus craſſis, ſemiteretibus, ſubulato-productis, baſi amplexicaulibus, inferioribus deſiccantibus; racemo crebro, longiſſimo; bracteis parvulis, baſi lanato-ciliatis. *G.*

ANTHERICUM *fruteſcens. Sp. Pl.* 445. *Syſt.* 330. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 55. *t.* 16. *f.* 1. *Mill. Dict.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 449. *Med. Bot. Beob.* 49. *Lam. Dict. n.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 142. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 14. *t.* 14.

BULBINE *cauleſcens. Hort. Cliff.* 122. *Roy. Lugd.* 122.

ANTHERICUM cauleſcens foliis pulpoſis teretibus ſubulatis ſuperne convexo-planis. *Wach. Ultr.* 305.

PHALANGIUM africanum foliis ficoidiis, floribus ſpicatis aureis. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 134.

PHALANGIUM capenſe cauleſcens foliis cepitiis ſuccoſis. *Dill. Elth.* 310. *t.* 231. *f.* 298.

PHALANGIUM

PHALANGIUM non ramoſum ſpicatum luteum P. B. S. foliis magnis cepæ, pulpoſis. *Pluk. Amath. p.* 168.

Obs. *Vix (ad tabulam ſaltem) a* longiſcapo *Jacquini diſtinguendum, ni forte ſuo caudice haud ramoſo-multicipiti atque altiore, foliiſque haud adeo inſigniter glaucinis.* G.

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This ſpecies, formerly known in our gardens by the name of "The Onion-Leaved Aloe," is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; was cultivated in Chelſea Garden as long ſince as 1702; is now very common in our greenhouſes, where it requires the treatment of the common Cape Aloes. Its caudex throws out the longeſt ſcape of any of the genus known to us, and is generally covered with dried and often perſiſtent leaves below the upper faſcicle; when theſe fall or are plucked off it has a ſeamed and jointed appearance; from beneath the upper leaves long ſimple fibres are generally protruded. Often ripens the ſeed; the fruitleſs pedicles are as in ſome other ſpecies very much incurved or hooked. *G.*

# LACHENALIA PUSTULATA. BLISTERED LACHENALIA.

********************

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 745.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *puſtulata* foliis binis, ſublanceolato-loratis, ſparſim crebriuſque puſtulatis, glabris laxis; racemo conferto; pedicellis brevibus; corolla mediocri, cyathiformi-tubuloſa, ſubhorizontali; petalis intimis extimis quartam partem longioribus. *G.*

LACHENALIA *puſtulata. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 386. *Coll.* 3. *p.* 244. *et* 4. *p.* 220. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 176.

---

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers freely in the greenhouſe; but is of too little beauty to be much cultivated; quite ſcentleſs. The bulb is tunicate, roundiſh, and covered with a dark ſkin. Leaves nearly equal to the ſcape and lax. Flowers about three parts of an inch in length, nearly four times longer than their pedicles. Parts of fructification about equal to the outer petals and ſubaſſurgent. Style rather longer than the petals. Stigma capitate, villoſe? The bliſters on the leaves are a very inconſtant character and vary in the ſame ſpecies, as may be ſeen in our account of LACHENALIA *purpuro-cærulea;* but we have never ſeen any individuals of this ſpecies without them.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden at Brompton. *G.*

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## *CORRIGENDA.*

P. 744. l. 26. pro "*præter habitum non bulboſum aliundeque diverſum,*" lege "*habitu præterea non bulboſo aliundeque diverſo.*"

N° 765. l. 14. poſt "*Pl.*" adde "2. 189."

N.° 817

Syd. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.e Geo. Crescent Feb.y 1 1805 E.S.

# CHIRONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED CHIRONIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Pist.* declinatum. *Stam.* tubo corollæ insidentia. *Antheræ* demum spirales. *Per.* biloculare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CHIRONIA *angustifolia;* fruticosa glabra; foliis linearibus patentibus, calycibus ovatis clausis, corollis glutinosis: laciniis cuneatis cum acumine.

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The flower of this species very much resembles that of CHIRONIA *decussata*, No. 707, but the segments of the corolla are more wedge-shaped with a longer acumen; they are as in that covered with a clammy shining balsam; the tube is longer, extending considerably beyond the calyx, which is oval, not globose, with segments that connive at the points; the leaves are long and linear, of a dark green, without the least pubescence, as is every part of the plant. Raised from Cape seeds by Mr. WHITLEY at Old-Brompton; is one of the most beautiful of the genus, flowers freely during the summer months; requires the same treatment as CHIRONIA *fruticosa*, No. 37, of which perhaps both this and *decussata* may be the offspring, changed by culture; the form of the calyx is however so materially different, being in *fruticosa* open, not contracted at top, that they may probably be really distinct.

Sol.d Edwards del. Pub.d by T Curtis, St.n Cres.t Crescent Mar.h 1.st 1813 E Sansom sculp.t

# NYMPHÆA ODORATA. SWEET-SCENTED WATER LILY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* polypetala. *Cal.* 4, seu 5-phyllus. *Bacca* truncata multilocularis, loculis polyspermis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NYMPHÆA *odorata*; foliis cordatis integris emarginatis: lobis divaricatis acumine obtuso, calyce tetraphyllo. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 227. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1152.

NYMPHÆA *odorata. Bot. Repos.* 297.

NYMPHÆA *(alba)* foliis orbiculato-cordatis, integris; sinu basis angusto lateribus subrectilineis: flore albo: petalis calyci 4-phyllo æqualibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 311?

NYMPHÆA alba flore pleno odorato. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 57. *ed.* 2. *p.* 81.

NYMPHÆA alba minor. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 184. *t.* 71. *Excluso synonymo Morisoni.*

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We have no doubt but that this plant is a very distinct species from NYMPHÆA *alba*, to which it however approaches very nearly. In the form of its leaves it is apt to vary considerably, so that perhaps a distinguishing character cannot be well established from this alone; probably a better one might be found in the stigma, the rays of which we believe are always more erect and incurved. It is a native of North-America, and is met with, according to MICHAUX, from Canada to Carolina, for we have little hesitation in referring his *alba* to this species. Its flowers are very sweet-scented, much like those of NYMPHÆA *cærulea*, in which it differs from NYMPHÆA *alba*, the flowers of which are entirely scentless.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, from a plant that flowered in the stove in the month of August 1801, out of the collection of the Marquis of BLANDFORD. It is far less common than NYMPHÆA *cærulea*, requires the same treatment, supposed to be not hardy enough to bear our winters without protection from the frost.

S.J. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1.1818. Engraved by

# ARUM BICOLOR. TWO-COLOURED ARUM.

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*Claſs and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.
MONÆCIA MONANDRIA. *Schreb.*

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* ſupra nudus, inferne femineus, medio ſtamineus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARUM *bicolor;* acaule, foliis peltatis ſagittatis diſco coloratis, ſpatha medio coarctata: baſi ſubgloboſa; lamina ſubrotunda acuminata erecta ſubconvoluta. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 316.
ARUM *bicolorum. Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 10.

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This as well as ſeveral other ſuppoſed ſpecies of ARUM differs conſiderably from the generic character, which therefore needs correcting. The ſpadix is ſurrounded at the baſe with globoſe roſe-coloured ovaries terminated with a hemiſpherical warty ſtigma. There are no cirrhi as in ARUM *maculatum*, but the anthers or rather maſſes of pollen begin immediately above the female flowers with hardly any intervening ſpace, and are at firſt ſomewhat diſtinct, roundiſh, then larger and more irregular, and ſoon crowded together, covering the whole ſpadix to its extremity, ſeparating into irregular, four-ſided maſſes, much in the ſame manner as ſtarch does in drying, but there is no appearance of the regular organiſation uſual in anthers. This plant, which has been frequently miſtaken for the ARUM *pictum* of LINNÆUS, was brought from Madeira, where it is cultivated in the gardens for the ſake of the beauty of its leaves, which grow ſometimes to a much greater ſize than the one repreſented in our figure. Said in the *Hortus Kewenſis* to be introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurſerymen, at Hammerſmith, in the year 1773, and flowered in the garden of Mr. FONNEREAU, at Eaſt-Sheen, in 1778.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in whoſe ſtove it flowered in January laſt. Thrives beſt when placed near the window in the moſt airy part of the ſtove.

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis. St Geo

# KITAIBELIA VITIFOLIA. VINE-LEAVED KITAIBELIA.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-plex : exterior 7, seu 9-fidus. *Capsulæ* in capitulum quinquelobum glomeratæ 1-spermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

KITAIBELIA *vitifolia. Willd. Nov. Act. Berol.* 2. *p.* 108. *t.* 4. *f.* 4. *Waldst. et Kitaib. Pl. Rar. Hung.* 1. *p.* 29. *t.* 31.

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This plant, of which there is only one known species, was found in Hungary by Mr. KITAIBEL, joint author with Count WALDSTEIN, of that excellent work in folio, *Plantæ Rariores Hungariæ*, in honour of whom the name was applied by Prof. WILLDENOW. In its native soil, rich and moist, it grows seven or eight feet high, but we have not seen it with us reach near to that height. The leaves are esteemed to be an excellent vulnerary, and as the whole plant abounds with an insipid mucilage, so common in the natural order of Malvaceæ, it is probably a safe and useful application to wounds in general. We received a specimen of this (at that time) very rare plant, from ISAAC SWAINSON, Esq. of Twickenham, in September 1803, and another in August 1804, from THOMAS FURLY FORSTER, jun. Esq. Hackney ; from which last our drawing was made.

It is a hardy herbaceous perennial.

Sol.d Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Mar 1 1805 E Sansom sc.

# DRIMIA ELATA. TALL DRIMIA.

*Clafs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* fexpartita, breviter tubulofo-connivens, longius revoluto-reflexa. *Stam.* infra corollæ adnata. *Stigm.* trilobo-capitatum, vel obfolete triplex. *Capf.* membranacea, verticali-oblonga, fubtriquetra. *Sem.* pauca, oblonga. G.

OBS. *Radix fquamato- vel fubfquamato-bulbofa, magis minufve e terra prominens; qua nec fincerior diftinguit genus nota ab* HYACINTHO *cujus bulbus tunicatus atque fubterraneus.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRIMIA *elata* fcapo elato foliis præcociore; iftis lanceolato-atque verticali-loratis, concaviufculis, glabris; racemo multifloro, fpicato-oblongo, confertiufculo; organis conniventer porrectis. G.

DRIMIA *elata. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 373. *Coll. Suppl.* 38. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 165.

BULBUS liliaceus vomitorius Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Breyn. Cent.* 91. *tab.* 40.

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A genus eftablifhed by JACQUIN. One only of its fpecies appears to have been cultivated in the Kew Gardens, in the catalogue of which, it ftands under HYACINTHUS, with the fpecific title of *revolutus*, and is now the *undulata* of this genus; the whole of which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was named from the Greek word δριμυς, the juice of the roots being (as we are told by JACQUIN) fo very acrid as, when applied to the fkin, to cauſe inflammation and even blifters. The drawing of our plant was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurfery, Turnham-Green, the only place we ever faw it at. Requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, with which it will flower freely in the fummer months. A very full defcription of it is to be found in the *Collectanea* of JACQUIN. The whole plant is frequently of much greater magnitude than the fpecimen from which our figure was taken. G.

1822



Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1805. E. Sanders

# GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (γ). TWO-FLOWERED SHAGGY CORN FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid.* Nos. 538 & 562.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*—*Vid.* Num. 727.

GLADIOLUS *hirsutus.* γ. villosiusculus. *Supra* 727.

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This is the third variety of this elegant species that we have given in our work, and have now only to refer to the above quoted page for further information concerning it.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of Mr. HIBBERT, G.

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## *ERRATUM.*

N° 817. l. 12 & 13. *pro* "quartam partem," *lege* "quarta parte."

Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

# PITCAIRNIA BROMELIÆFOLIA. SCARLET PITCAIRNIA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus, semisuperus. *Pet.* 3, squama nectarifera ad basin petalorum. *Stigm.* 3, contorta. *Capsl.* 3, introrsum dehiscentes. *Sem.* alata. HEPETIS. *Gen. Plant. Schreb. n.* 1741.

OBS *Si calyx monophyllus appellandus, germen erit superum, tubo calycis semiimmersum et adnatum, stamina et petala fauci calycis inserta. Si vero mavis calycem triphyllum dicere, germen erit semiinferum, stamina, petala, et calyx receptaculo germen cingenti inserta.* Dryand. MSS.

*Rectiusne* Cal. o, Cor. *sexpartita, laciniis inæqualibus, cylindrice conniventibus, extimis calycem mentientibus?* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PITCAIRNIA *bromeliæfolia* foliis ciliato-spinosis; racemo patulo ebracteato; pedunculis germinibusque glaberrimis.

PITCAIRNIA *bromeliæfolia. Hort. Kew.* 1. 401. *Schneev. et Geuns Ic. Fasc.* 4. *t.* 11. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 7. *t.* 11. *Swartz Fl. Ind. Occid.* 1. *p.* 580. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Dryand. in Linn. Trans. v.* 2. *p.* 230. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 10. *Lil. à Redouté, t.* 75.

HEPETIS *angustifolia. Swartz Prod.* 56.

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An inhabitant of Jamaica, where it is said to grow on the shady sides of mountains. First cultivated in this country by Lord ASHBURTON as far back as 1781; flowers in April and May, although our specimen did not until August.

The rachis of the raceme as well as peduncles and corolla are of a fine scarlet colour; the latter is persistent, changing to a greenish and lastly to a browniſh hue. The transparent scale at the inner base of each segment is of an ovate form, truncate at the top, crenate, attached by its back, while the edge and summit are free. Radical leaves from three to four feet long, scarcely an inch broad when flattened. Scape terminal, upright, about a foot high, many-flowered, and generally simple. Calyx or outer segments of the corolla three times shorter than the corolla or inner segments. It is a very ornamental plant; requires to be kept in the tan-pit; often seeds; but is generally propagated by offsets. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1 1815. F. Sansom sculp.

# PANCRATIUM LITTORALE (β). LESSER SEA-SHORE PANCRATIUM.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 718.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANCRATIUM *littorale* foliis bifariis lanceolato-loratis; laciniis tubo brevioribus; corona staminilega his quinquies breviore, inter stamina parum elevata, sinuata, aut obtuse atque obsolete erosa. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *littorale. Jacq. Amer.* 99. *t.* 179. *f.* 94. *Hort. Vindb. v.* 3. *p.* 41. *t.* 75. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 412. *Salisb. in Linn. Trans.* 2. 74. *cum fig. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 42.

PANCRATIUM foliis ensiformibus, spatha multiflora; floribus magnis candidis. *Trew. Ehret. p.* 6. *t.* 27.

(β) tubo corollæ breviore quam in (α) 4-unciali; limbi laciniis tubo parum brevioribus, nectario basi adnatis. *Dryand. MSS.*

---

This variety flowered, and was probably introduced into the garden of the late Dr. PITCAIRN, about 1782; but from whence it came we are not now able to ascertain; (α) was found by JACQUIN near Carthagena in the Island of Tierra Bomba, growing plentifully on the sea-shore: (β) we have never found figured in any work, but there are several good figures of (α), as may be seen by the above synonymy.

Requires to be kept in a stove, where it will flower twice a year. It is to be observed that the crown bears the same proportion to the segments in both varieties, although they differ so much in the length of the tube. The specific character contains all the description necessary to distinguish it from the species at present known to us; an entirely new one of which has lately flowered at Kew, brought from Cayenne; it has broad glossy leaves, exceeding long flowers, and the smallest crown of any we ever yet have seen. *G.*

1825

W.J.Edwards del. Pub. by T.Curtis St.Geo. Crescent Mar. 1.1825 F.Sansom sculp

No. 826

Syd Edwd del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Apr 1 [illegible]

# PANCRATIUM CARIBÆUM. WEST-INDIAN PANCRATIUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 718.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANCRATIUM *caribæum* foliis subambientibus, petiolatis, oblongo-lanceolatis, subsucculenter coriaceis; corollæ laciniis tubo obtuse subhexangulo longioribus, deorsum infundibuliformiter convergentibus; corona staminilega arctius turbinata, sexies excisa, sinubus integris aut varie dentatis. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *caribæum. Sp. Pl.* 418. *Hort. Cliff* 133. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 411. *Lam. Encyc. n.* 6. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 42.

PANCRATIUM *fragrans. Salisb. in Linn. Trans.* 2. 72. *t.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 43. *excluso Trew. Ehret.*

NARCISSUS totus albus latifolius polyanthos major odoratus. *Sloan. Jam.* 115. *Hist.* 1. *p.* 244. *Mart. Cent.* 3. *t.* 27.

NARCISSUS americanus flore multiplice albo hexagono odorato. *Commel. Hort. Am.* 2. *t.* 87. *p.* 173.

OBS. *Vix dubito quin hic quoque tutissime retulissem* PANCRATIUM declinatum, Jacq. *quod* Amænum Salisb. *atque* Willd.

---

A native of the West-Indies; said to have been introduced by P. MILLER, in 1730. In our figure an inner younger leaf is represented, and the stem is seen on one of its narrowest sides. Blooms in our stoves generally twice a year, about June and February.

Leaves

Leaves 12—14, blades about a foot long and three inches broad, ſhining, and of a very deep green. Flowers fragrant, vertical. Tube about two inches long, with the alternate angles nearly obſolete; ſegments for nearly the length of the crown, converging turbinately, then recurvedly deflected; outer ones narroweſt; crown three times ſhorter than theſe. Stamens rather ſhorter than the ſegments. Little ſtreſs in ſpecific diſtinction can be laid upon the ſinuſes of the crown being entire or toothletted, as we have frequently ſeen them vary infinitely in the ſame plant.

In the courſe of this ſummer we hope to communicate ſome further information concerning the Weſt-Indian ſpecies of this genus. *G.*

Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1805.

Drawn by Syd. Edwards. Engraved by

# PANCRATIUM ROTATUM. LARGE-CROWNED PANCRATIUM.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 718.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANCRATIUM *rotatum (ſeſſiliflora)* bulbo repenter ſobolifero; foliis loratis, ſurſum ſublanceolatis obtuſulis, deorſum obtuſe canaliculatis; corona ſtaminilega magna, hypocrateriformi-campanulata, deorſum tubuloſa, rotundato-angulata, præmorſo-ſinuata, ultra ſtaminum medium protenſa. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *mexicanum. Michaux Flor. Amer. Bor.* 1. 188? Vix Linnæi, quando vel minimam citatæ Dillenianæ tabulæ atque adumbrationi poſſimus adjicere fidem. *G.*

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We are informed by Mr. LODDIGE, the Nurſeryman at Hackney, that this handſome ſpecies is a native of Carolina, and that he received it from thence ſome time ſince. If it is MICHAUX's plant, of which we have ſcarcely a doubt, he tells us that it grows there in ſuch ſpots as are uſually at one time or other of the year under water, and that in a wild ſtate it is conſtantly two-flowered, but when cultivated from two to five-flowered.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S; requires a ſtrong heat to make it thrive, and rich mould; produces abundance of offsets; the nether bulb itſelf often periſhing after producing the bloom.

The

The leaves grow diſtichwiſe, are little more than an inch broad, about two feet in length; the upper part of lamina ſtriated; the ſcape iſſues from the middle of theſe. The bloom was gone off before I could procure it for examination, but in the drawing the ſegments of the corolla ſeem ſomething ſhorter than the tube, and the crown about a third ſhorter than the ſegments.

It is certainly neither the *mexicanum* nor *carolinianum* of Linnæus, if any reliance can be placed on the ſynonyms he has cited, and which are moſt probably alſo his authorities for the ſpecies. The web that connects the ſtamens both in ſize and form affords a very ſtrong diſtinction from all the ſpecies yet known to us; but it certainly in habit comes neareſt to the *mexicanum* of any we have read of.

Mr. Salisbury tells us that the variety of Pancratium *littorale*, publiſhed in our laſt number, is likewiſe a native of Carolina. *G.*

# ALOE HUMILIS (β). NARROW-LEAVED STEMLESS ALOE.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.—Vide Num. 765.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *humilis. Vid. Num. 757.*
(β) floribus nonnihil splendidioribus, majoribus atque crebrioribus; foliis angustioribus, magis glaucinis, subadscendenter incurvatis. G.
ALOE *humilis* (β) incurva. *Howarth on* ALOE, *in Linn. Trans. vol. 7. p. 15.*

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Our drawing of this beautiful variety of ALOE was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. MALCOLMS, at Kensington. Probably raised in our own gardens from the seeds of (α). G.

Published by L. Curtis, St. George's Crescent, Pall Mall.

Abrachnanthus var. incurvus.
Fide Baker

# ASPALATHUS ARANEOSA. HAIRY ASPALATHUS.

## *Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus: lacinia ſuperiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum, mucticum, ſubdiſpermum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASPALATHUS *araneoſa;* foliis faſciculatis filiformibus laxis piloſis, capitulis hirſutis. *Thunb. Prod.* 126. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. *p.* 962.

ASPALATHUS *araneoſa;* foliis faſciculatis ſetaceis inermibus hiſpidis, floribus capitatis.

GENISTA Æthiopica flore flavo, foliolis inflexis et araneoſa lanugine fimbriatis, ſummo ramulo circa flores glomeratis. *Pluk. Mant.* 87. *t.* 414. *f.* 4. *Seb. Theſ.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 23. *f.* 6.

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DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby with pendulous woolly branches. *Leaves* filiform, beſet with long white hairs, from three to nine, collected in alternate faſcicles, which are woolly at the baſe. *Flowers* bluiſh white, terminal, collected in a capitulum, nearly ſeſſile, intermixed with bractes like the leaves, three to each flower, the length of the calyx. *Calyx* of one leaf five-toothed: teeth long, awl-ſhaped, beſet with very long white ſilky hairs, and are equal in ſize, in which reſpect they do not correſpond with the generic character. *Vexillum* for the moſt part ſtraight, connivent, longer than the alæ which encloſe the carina: all theſe parts are hairy or villous on the outſide. The flowers when dried appear yellow, which probably miſled PLUKENET and SEBA, who never ſaw the plant in a living ſtate, if their plant be indeed the ſame with ours.

This elegant ſhrub is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and requires a greenhouſe to protect it from froſt. Our drawing was taken in June 1804, at GEORGE HIBBERT'S, Eſq. at Clapham-Common.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent Apr. 1. 1805. F Sansom sculp

Sid Edwards del Pub. by T Curtis, St Geo: Crescent Apr 1 1805 F Sansom

# ACHYRANTHES PORRIGENS. CRIMSON-HEADED ACHYRANTHES.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus, basi 3-squamosus. *Cor.* 0. *Stamina* basi coalita in tubulum squamulis interpositis. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 1. *Sem.* solitaria.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ACHYRANTHES *porrigens*; caule fruticoso, capitulis terminalibus ovalibus nudis, foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis.

ACHYRANTHES *porrigens*; foliis oppositis, lanceolatis, spicis ovatis, acutis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 350. *Bot. Repos.* 380.

---

This pretty shrub was brought from Paris in the year 1802, by Mr. WOODFORD, under the name of GOMPHRENA *fruticosa*, and it is not without regret that we follow JACQUIN in considering it rather as a species of Achyranthes than Gomphrena, to which last it appears so much more nearly allied in habit, but not so in the parts of fructification. It is not however improbable but that future observers will find that some other species of the latter genus may be united with this into one distinct from either.

The flowers are collected into a compact oval capitulum, have three unequal hairy scales or bractes at the base of each, the calyx (the same part however in Gomphrena is called by

LINNÆUS

LINNÆUS corolla) consists of five lanceolate, keeled, sharp-pointed leaflets; within these are five small scales or petals fimbriated at the tips, of the same bright crimson colour as the calyx, but three times smaller; these appear to be united together with the filaments into a tube at the base, but their union if real is slight; this part corresponds with what LINNÆUS calls the nectarium in Gomphrena, alternating with these, and of the same length, are five filaments with small round anthers; these either fall off very early or there are as in Amaranthus many female flowers without stamens. The ovary is superior, free, globose, terminated with a straight style and round villous stigma.

Has been hitherto treated as a hardy stove plant, in which situation it continues in flower, though not expanded, through the whole of the winter, and seems peculiarly suited to enliven the bouquets at this season when, of the few flowers that occur, there are hardly any to be met with which possess such a brilliant colour. It has the further advantage of preserving its form and colour when dried as well as the Globe-Amaranthus. Propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was taken in the middle of January from a very fine specimen at Mr. BARR's, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, Islington. Its native country is unknown, but is probably South-America, as we infer from its near affinity with GOMPHRENA *brasiliensis*.

N.° 831

E. Howard del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent April 1 1803 F Sansom sculp

# ANAGALLIS FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY PIMPERNEL.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Capſ.* circumſciſſa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANAGALLIS *fruticoſa*; foliis ternis cordato-lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, caule fruticoſo tereti: ramis anguloſis. *Ventenat. Pl. Select.* 18.
ANAGALLIS *grandiflora*. *Bot. Repoſ.* 367.

---

Moſt of the known ſpecies of Anagallis ſo nearly reſemble each other, that it is not eaſy to find botanical characters that will with ſufficient accuracy diſtinguiſh them, and this has led ſome Botaniſts to believe that moſt of the ſuppoſed ſpecies are mere varieties, deriving their origin from climate, ſoil, and cultivation. Some have carried this opinion ſo far as to ſuppoſe that this ſplendid plant is the offspring of ANAGALLIS *arvenſis*, improved by art, a notion however which appears to us ſufficiently improbable.

If there are no very prominent marks of diſtinction except that of the ſhrubby perennial ſtalk, a change which ſome other annuals have been known to undergo from climate and other circumſtances, yet there are ſeveral differences, more minute indeed than might be wiſhed, but which, when united, may be ſufficient to diſtinguiſh them. Thus in ANAGALLIS *arvenſis* the leaves and flower-ſtalks are uſually oppoſite, or if more than two, are generally by fours, rarely if ever three, which is the

the more natural number in our plant, though in this they ſometimes grow by pairs and now and then by fours. The leaves are alſo more lance-ſhaped and leſs oval than in *arvenſis*, the anthers too are pointed and incurved at the upper extremity. In the economy of the two plants there is a remarkable difference, for while the flowers of the common *pimpernel* are never open except in fair weather, and have, from their ſenſibility to the preſence or abſence of the ſun, been called "the poor man's weather-glaſs," the flowers of our plant pay ſo little regard to the changes of the atmoſphere, that when once fully expanded, they remain open night and day.

It is readily propagated by cuttings, and will, if planted in the open ground, produce ſeeds; but to preſerve it through the winter, muſt be entirely protected from froſt. Is of late introduction among us from Paris. VENTENAT ſays, it is a native of Africa, near Mogadore.

N.° 832

Syd Edwards del Pub. by Curtis St Geo: Crescent Apr 1. 1805. F. Sanby

# CALLA ÆTHIOPICA. ETHIOPIAN CALLA.

## *Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

MONŒCIA MONANDRIA. *Schreb.*

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* plana. *Spadix* tectus floſculis. *Cal.* o. *Petala* o. *Baccæ* polyſpermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALLA *Æthiopica ;* foliis ſagittato-cordatis, ſpatha cucullata ſpadice ſuperne maſculo. *Sp. Pl.* 1373. *Hort. Cliff.* 435. *Reichard.* 4. 75. *Lederm. Microſ.* 37. *t.* 18. 19. *edit. Gallic.* 44. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 20. *t.* 84. *f.* 2. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 318.

ARUM *Æthiopicum*, flore albo odorato. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 95. *t.* 50.

ARUM americanum, ari vulgaris facie, foliis carnoſis. *Mich. Flor.* 9. *t.* 2.

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The female flowers, which are confined to the lower part of the ſpadix, conſiſt in this ſpecies of a conical germen terminated by a truncated black-purple ſtigma.

The male flowers are both intermixed with the female, and occupy entirely the whole of the ſuperior part of the ſpadix, without any intermediate ſpace.

MILLER, who is generally a very accurate obſerver, ſays that the piſtils and ſtamens are ſo intermixed as not to be eaſily diſtinguiſhable without the aid of glaſſes, and that a few of the flowers ſituate near the extremity of the ſpadix are ſucceeded by berries, but we find the piſtils and conſequently the berries all at the baſe of the ſpadix, the upper

part

part of which is occupied by ſtamens only, as deſcribed by SCHREBER, and theſe parts are ſo very diſtinct, that we apprehend MILLER's deſcription muſt have belonged to ſome other plant and have been inſerted in this place by miſtake.

It is very hardy, bearing our milder winters, even without ſhelter, but to have it flower well it is neceſſary to preſerve it in a greenhouſe, or what is ſtill better, to aid it by the heat of the ſtove; by management it may be made to ſhew flowers in almoſt any month in the year.

COMMELIN has remarked, that when this plant has too much water given it, this will diſtil away in drops from the points of the leaves, perfectly limpid and of an acrid taſte. Is propagated by offsets from the roots, which it produces in abundance. Is a native of the Cape; found alſo in St. Helena, in the rich ſoil by the ſide of the rivulets. Has been many years common in our gardens.

# INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Twenty-First Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

| *Pl.* | |
|---|---|
| 830 | Achyranthes porrigens. |
| 804 | Albuca major. |
| 802 | Alöe cymbiformis. |
| 828 | —— humilis, *var.* β. |
| 815 | —— margaritifera, *var.* media. |
| 814 | —— viſcoſa. |
| 831 | Anagallis fruticoſa. |
| 816 | Anthericum fruteſcens. |
| 820 | Arum bicolor. |
| 788 | Aſclepias carnoſa. |
| 829 | Aſpalathus araneoſa. |
| 799 | Aſphodelus ramoſus. |
| 801 | Billardiera ſcandens. |
| 832 | Calla Æthiopica. |
| 811 | Campanula capitata. |
| 810 | Caſſia biflora. |
| 818 | Chironia anguſtifolia. |
| 792 | Colutea galegifolia. |
| 794 | Cordia ſebeſtena. |
| 795 | Dianthus caucaſeus. |
| 822 | Drimia elata. |
| 823 | Gladiolus hirſutus, *var.* δ. |
| 812 | Gnidia ſimplex. |
| 803 | Helonias læta. |
| 790 | Heſperanthus radiata, *v.* caricina. |
| 797 | Iris ſqualens. |
| 789 | Ixia maculata, *var.* amethyſtina. |
| 821 | Kitaibelia vitifolia. |
| 817 | Lachenalia puſtulata. |
| 800 | Lilium canadenſe, *var.* α. |
| 798 | —— pomponium. |
| 813 | Malpighia glabra. |
| 809 | —— volubilis. |
| 797 | Nymphæa Lotus. |
| 819 | —— odorata. |
| 805 | Ornithogalum caudatum. |
| 826 | Pancratium caribæum. |
| 825 | —— littorale. |
| 827 | —— rotatum. |
| 824 | Pitcairnia bromeliæfolia. |
| 796 | Protea pulchella. |
| 808 | Salvia chamædrioides. |
| 807 | Silene chloræfolia. |
| 793 | Stapelia pedunculata. |
| 806 | Tulbagia alliacea. |
| 791 | Viola cornuta. |

# INDEX.

In which the Engliſh Names of the Plants contained in the *Twenty-First Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

| *Pl.* | |
|---|---|
| 830 | Achyranthes, crimſon-headed. |
| 804 | Albuca, larger. |
| 805 | Aloe, middle-ſized pearl-leaved. |
| 828 | —— narrow-leaved, ſtemleſs. |
| 802 | —— tender-leaved. |
| 814 | —— triangular. |
| 816 | Anthericum, onion-leaved. |
| 801 | Appleberry, climbing. |
| 820 | Arum, two-coloured. |
| 788 | Aſclepias, thick-leaved. |
| 829 | Aſpalathus, hairy. |
| 799 | Aſphodel, branched, or Kingſpear. |
| 813 | Barbadoes-Cherry, ſmooth-leaved. |
| 800 | —— twining. |
| 881 | Bell-flower, cluſtered. |
| 801 | Billardiera, climbing. |
| 792 | Bladder-Senna, ſmall-leaved. |
| 882 | Calla, Ethiopian. |
| 810 | Caſſia, two-flowered. |
| 807 | Catch-fly, Armenian. |
| 818 | Chironia, narrow-leaved. |
| 794 | Cordia, rough-leaved. |
| 823 | Corn-flag, two-flowered, ſhaggy. |
| 822 | Drimia, tall. |
| 787 | Flag, brown-flowered. |
| 812 | Gnidia, flax-leaved. |
| 803 | Helonias, channel-leaved. |
| 790 | Heſperanthus, carex-leaved. |
| 789 | Ixia, amethyſtine. |
| 821 | Kitaibelia, vine-leaved. |
| 817 | Lachenalia, bliſtered. |
| 800 | Lily, Canadian. |
| 798 | —— pompone. |
| 827 | Pancratium, large-crowned. |
| 825 | —— leſſer ſea-ſhore. |
| 826 | —— Weſt-Indian. |
| 831 | Pimpernel, ſhrubby. |
| 795 | Pink, Caucaſean. |
| 824 | Pitcairnia, ſcarlet-flowered. |
| 796 | Protea, fennel-leaved. |
| 808 | Sage, germander. |
| 793 | Stapelia, long-ſtalked. |
| 805 | Star of Bethlem, long-ſpiked. |
| 806 | Tulbagia, Narciſſus-leaved. |
| 791 | Violet, horned. |
| 797 | Water-lily, Egyptian. |
| 819 | —— ſweet-ſcented. |

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# BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

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CONTINUED BY

*JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXII.

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——————— Nec sera comantem
Narcissum, aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi,
Pallentesque hederas, et amantes littora myrtos.

VIRGIL.

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# ERIOCEPHALUS AFRICANUS. CLUSTER-LEAVED ERIOCEPHALUS.

## *Claſs and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* 10-phyllus, æqualis. *Radii* floſculi 5.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERIOCEPHALUS *africanus;* foliis integris diviſiſque, floribus corymboſis. *Linn. Spec. Pl.* 1310. *Hort. Cliff.* 424. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 278. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 938.

ERIOCEPHALUS *racemoſus. Gært. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 428. *t.* 168. *f.* 7. ?

ERIOCEPHALUS ſempervirens, foliis faſciculatis et digitatis. *Dill. Elth.* 132. *t.* 110. *f.* 134.

ABROTANUM africanum foliis argenteis anguſtis, floribus umbellatis, capitulis tomentoſis. *Raii Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 232.

ABROTANUM africanum folio tereti tridentato. *Walth Hort.* 1. *t.* 1.

---

We have very little doubt but that GÆRTNER's figure really belongs to our plant, though ſuppoſed by him to be ERIOCEPHALUS *racemoſus*, which has very ſhort peduncles growing in long racemes, and not ſeveral, in a ſort of umbel at the extremity of the branch, as in our ſpecies, in which there are alſo frequently a few ſingle flowers growing on peduncles longer than the ſolitary leaves or bractes towards the extremity of the branch, from the axils of which they iſſue. As he had only dry flowers to examine, it is not to be wondered at that GÆRTNER did not find a double calyx; what he takes to be the

the internal is in reality the external calyx, between which and the inner one is a quantity of white silky wool: the inner calyx is cylindrical, embraces very tightly the florets, consists of one leaf with a five-cleft border, and is entirely concealed by the wool. The receptacle is not naked but hairy. It frequently happens that all the leaves are entire. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Must be kept in a greenhouse during the winter months, where it will produce its flowers from Christmas till March. Propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from specimens received from Mr. Cuff, of Twickenham.

It may be considered as a very rare plant, though cultivated in 1731, by Dr. James Sherard, in his garden at Eltham.

# CLEMATIS FLORIDA. LARGE-FLOWERED VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4—6. *Sem.* caudata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLEMATIS *florida*; (ſcandens) foliis decompoſitis, petiolis axillaribus ſolitariis ūnifloris bracteatis, petalis ſenis ovatis patentibus.

CLEMATIS *florida*; foliis decompoſitis, foliolis binatis ternatiſque, petalis ovatis. *Thunb. Japon.* 240. *Syſt. Veg.* 512.

CLEMATIS florida. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 8. *Bot. Repoſ.* 402.

Anemone vel Anemonoides. *Houttuyn. Linn. Pl. Syſt.* 7. *p.* 280. *t.* 55. *f.* 1.

---

The CLEMATIS *florida* is a native of Japan, ſaid to have been introduced to this country by Dr. FOTHERGILL, about the year 1776; but we apprehend that it was the double variety, which is now not uncommon in our gardens. We have never ſeen it with ſingle flowers till very lately, and in this ſtate it appears with ſo different an aſpect, as hardly to be recogniſed for the ſame ſpecies without particular examination. It has been uſual to diſtinguiſh the ſpecies of this genus by the leaves, which are in many inſtances very ſimilar and extremely ſubject to vary; the mode of inflorescence and ſtructure of the flower afford characters much more to be depended on.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, where it flowered in the ſtove; but there is no reaſon to believe that it is not equally hardy with the double ſort, which in a ſheltered ſituation bears our ordinary winters very well. Propagated by layers.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T.Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May.1.1805 F.Sansom sculp

# CHEIRANTHUS ARMENIACUS. ARMENIAN WALL-FLOWER.

## *Claſs and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Germen* utrinque denticulo glandulato. *Cal.* clauſus foliolis 2 baſi gibbis. *Sem.* plana.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CHEIRANTHUS *armeniacus;* caule fruteſcente diviſo, foliis aggregatis inciſo-dentatis ſuperne latioribus, ſiliquis tetragonis ſtigmate bilobo incraſſato terminatis.

---

We received this, as we ſuppoſe, new CHEIRANTHUS, from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, who informs us that the ſeeds from whence he raiſed it, were gathered on the celebrated Mount Arrarat in Armenia-Major.

It has near affinity with the CHEIRANTHUS *eryſimoides*, figured by JACQUIN in his *Flora Auſtriaca*, but differs in having a ſhrubby divided ſtem, leaves collected in a circle at the extremity of the branch and deeper toothed, undulated and purple in the winter, flowers growing in longer racemes. The peduncles of the flowers are horizontal, of the fruit aſſurgent.

The flowers, which appear in May, are ſweet-ſcented. Is propagated by ſeeds or by cuttings.

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N°8.36

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# POTHOS FŒTIDA. STINKING POTHOS, or SCUNKWEED.

## *Claſs and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Olim* GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha.* *Spadix* ſimplex tectus. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4. *Stam.* 4. *Baccæ* 2-ſpermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POTHOS *fœtida*; foliis cordatis ſpadice ſubgloboſo. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 319. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3. *Michaux Am. Bor.* 2. *p.* 186.

DRACONTIUM *fœtidum. Spec. Pl.* 1372. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 288. *Reich.* 4. 74. *Cold. Noveb.* 214. *Kalm. It.* 3. *p.* 47. *Edit. Angl.* 2. 90. *Gron. Virg.* 141. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3.

CALLA aquatilis, odore allii vehementer prædita. *Gron. Virg.* 1. *p.* 186.

ARUM americanum Betæ folio. *Cateſb. Car.* 2. *p.* 71. *t.* 71.

ARUM. 12. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

---

This ſingular plant, our figure of which, we ſuſpect, may paſs at firſt ſight for a drawing of ſhells, is a native of North-America, from Canada to Virginia. It certainly correſponds very well with the character of POTHOS as far as regards the flower, the berries we have not had an opportunity of ſeeing; yet MICHAUX queries if it may not be a congener of CALLA *paluſtris*; we do not however ſee any reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition, the ſpadix is covered with diſtinct flowers having four

petals

petals (according to JUSSIEU, calycine ſcales) with depreſſed points, four ſtamens with incumbent anthers, a conical germen terminated with a truncated ſtigma, whereas CALLA *paluſtris*, according to that very accurate obſerver, POLLICH, has neither calyx nor corolla, and each germen is ſurrounded by many ſtamens.

We learn from MICHAUX, that in America it grows in the water, it has therefore been probably badly treated hitherto in our gardens; we have obſerved it for ſeveral years in the open border, at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old Brompton, where our drawing was taken.

In the firſt volume of the American Memoirs, the roots of this plant are recommended by Dr. CUTLER as a uſeful remedy in aſthma, with a very neceſſary caution to ſimplers, that they do not gather for it the roots of White Hellebore, as this likewiſe goes by the name of Scunkweed.

It flowered in Mr. COLLINSON's garden at Peckham, in the ſpring of the year 1736, from which plant CATESBY's figure above quoted was taken. The leaves come up after the flowering is over.

= Gasteria verrucosa

# ALOE VERRUCOSA. WARTED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 765.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *verrucosa (acaulis, curviflora)* foliis distichis loratosubensiformibus obtuse parumque acuminatis, undique atque subconfluenter papillosis; floribus mediis, reflexis; corolla subcoalita. *G.*

ALOE *verrucosa. Thunb.* 9. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 468. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189. *Haworth on Aloe in Linn. Transf.* 7. *p.* 12.

ALOE *carinata, v. ensiformis. Decand. Pl. Gr.* 63.

ALOE *disticha.* β. *Sp. Pl.* 459.

---

A Cape species, now very common in our greenhouses; having been cultivated by MILLER so long ago as 1731.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. MALCOLM's Nursery, Kensington.

One of the humbler sorts, having leaves about 6—7 inches in length, and far shorter than the flower-stem.

---

## *ERRATA.*

No. 827, l. 7. for "*sessiflora*" read "*sessiflorum.*"
Ib. l. penult, for "*nether*" read "*mother.*"
Ib. p. 2. l. 2. for "*of*" read "*or.*"
No. 828, l. 13, after "ALOE" add "*humilis.*"

N.° 837



Fred Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent May 1 1805

Gasteria verrucosa fide Baker Journ.
Linn. Soc. XVIII 184.

# ALOE LINGUA, *var.* β. CRASSIFOLIA. THICK-LEAVED TONGUE ALOE.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 765.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *Lingua (acaulis, curviflora)* foliis distichis imbricato-conduplicantibus, linguæformibus, punctulis densissimis pruinantibus ad instar araneæ cutis, obscure variegatis; corollæ laciniis paululum coalitis. G.
ALOE *Lingua. Thunb. Diss.* 11. *Prod.* 61. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189.
ALOE *linguæformis. Suppl.* 206. *Decand. Pl. Gr.* 68.
ALOE *nigricans. Haworth on Aloe, Linn. Trans.* 7. 13.
ALOE *disticha. Sp. Pl.* 459.
ALOE foliis foliis ensiformibus distichis patulis. *Hort. Cliff.* 132. *Hort. Upsal.* 86. *Roy. Lugdb.* 86.
β. *crassifolia;* foliis latioribus brevioribus. *Hort. Kew. l. c.*

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A Cape species, some of the varieties of which are said by THUNBERG to grow on the top of Roodesand mountains near the waterfall. We have never yet seen any figure of our present variety, which was cultivated by MILLER in 1731.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. MALCOLM's Nursery, Kensington. Now common. We cannot agree with Mr. HAWORTH in making this a distinct species; not finding characters sufficient to distinguish it by; his character of "*margines integerrimæ,*" is not by any means constant. The outer surface of the leaves when carefully examined will be found to be dotted or chagreened in the manner of a spider's skin; they are also curiously conduplicate at their bases. This plant is propagated by offsets, is a free blower, and of easy culture. G.

Wd Edwards del. Pub by T.Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent May 1 1805 P.Sandb

Gaultheria nigricans
fide Baker J. Linn Soc xviii 180-

# TULIPA SUAVEOLENS. EARLY DWARF TULIP.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 717.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TULIPA *ſuaveolens* foliis glaucis, lanceolatis, approximatis ſcapum uniflorum villoſum ſubæquantibus; flore erecto, campanulato-patulo; ſtaminibus laciniis 3—4 brevioribus; antheris ſtigmata paululum ſuperantibus. *G.*

TULIPA *ſuaveolens. Roth Catal. Bot.* 1. *p.* 45. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 97.

TULIPA pumilio. *Lobel. ic.* 127.

TULIPA dubia pumilio. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 148.

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We are glad to ſee this beautiful genus beginning to diſplay its ſpecies in our books, and not conſidered as a mere collection of varieties any more than its neighbours: we find already three new ones in REDOUTE's Liliacées, and our preſent plant has but lately received its rank. Has been known among Floriſts by the Gallo-Dutch appellation of *Duc Van Thol*; one of the earlieſt blowers, and the moſt uſed for blowing within doors, which it does about January, and in open ground in March and April. The beſt roots come from Holland. Suppoſed to be a native of the South of Europe; and, as we think, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by the above ſpecific character from all its congeners.

Very ſweet-ſcented*. *G.*

* At Mr. CURTIS's, Floriſt at Walworth, we have this day (April 21) been gratified with the ſight of a large bed of this ſpecies of Tulip, containing many hundred roots, all in full bloſſom and very nearly alike in ſtature, forming a carpet of ſcarlet and gold, which, when illumined by the ſun, pours forth ſuch a blaze of reſplendent colouring, as can hardly be conceived.

N.º 839



Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent May 1.1805. F. Sansom sculp

# EUCOMIS BIFOLIA. TWO-LEAVED EUCOMIS.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infera, 6-fida, perſiſtens, laciniis erectioribus. *Stam.* ſerto brevi membranaceo corollæ adnato connexa. *Stylus* apice hamato-curvatus. *Germen* turbinatum, alato-trilobum, membranam ſtaminilegam longe ſuperans. G.

FRITILLARIA. *Linn.* BASILÆA. *Juſſ.*

OBS. *Genus* MASSONIÆ *confine; differt tubo fere nullo, germine membranam ſtaminilegam longe ſuperante, corollæ laciniis nec retroflexis aut recurvis; quoque habitu habens bulbum aut ſquamoſum ut in Lilio aut ſquamoſo-tunicatum, tunicis craſſis ſurſumque ſquarroſo-laxatis: educitur quoque hic* MASSONIÆ *umbella vel corymbus in racemum ſpicatum comoſum aut ſubcomoſum, ſæpius etiam bracteato-folioſum.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EUCOMIS *bifolia*, foliis geminis carnoſo-coriaceis ellipticis, depreſſo-lineatis recumbentibus, racemo ſpicato, folioſo-bracteato, parum comoſo. *G.*

EUCOMIS *bifolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 449. *Coll.* 4. 215. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 92.

MELANTHIUM *Maſſoniæfolium. Bot. Rep. tab.* 368. Ubi germinis delineatio omnino falſa; a MELANTHIO tam habitu quam charactere differt, id enim genus ebracteatum bulbo gaudens ſolido cum tegmine cruſtaceo, ſtigmatibus trinis, ſubſeſſilibus capſulas tres conjunctas finientibus. *G.*

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This plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, was introduced into our gardens by Mr. HIBBERT. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's in March laſt. Leaves two, recumbent, elliptic, flat, broad, coriaceous, rather fleſhy, depreſſedly lineate on the upper ſurface, ſmooth beneath. Scape ſtipitiform, leſs than a ſpan high, thick, ſucculent, ſomewhat clubbed. Raceme nearly ſeſſile, ſpiked, many-flowered, bracteately leafy, ſubcomoſe. Flowers ſubherbaceous, bractes far acuminate, patent; corolla turbinate, rather incurved, ſomewhat ſhorter than the ſtamens; which are incurvedly accumbent to the germen. Style filiform, tapering, hooked at the end; ſtigma inconſpicuous; germen turbinate, alately three-lobed, protruding far beyond the web that connects the ſtamens at their baſe. A greenhouſe plant of eaſy culture. *G.*

Syd Edwards del Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent May 1 1805 F Sansom sculp

# ANEMONE CORONARIA. POPPY ANEMONE.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. hujus loco involucrum caulinum a flore diſtans, 2—3 phyllum. *Petala* 5—10. *Semina* plurima mucronata aut caudata ſtylum retinentia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANEMONE *coronaria*; foliis radicalibus ternato decompoſitis: dentibus mucronatis, involucro foliolo, ſeminibus lanatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 2. p.* 1276.

ANEMONE *coronaria. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 760. *Reich.* 2. 634. *Syſt. Veg.* 510. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 255.

PULSATILLA foliis decompoſitis ternatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 223. *Hort. Upſ.* 155. *Roy. Lugdb.* 487.

ANEMONE tenuifolia multiplex mutata florum facie quotannis nova. *Hort. Reg. Par. Miller. Icon.* 31.

ANEMONE tenuifolia ſimplici flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 174. var. plurimæ. *Park. Parad.* 208—12.

ANEMONE tenuifolia flore purpureo violaceo. *Hort. Exſt. Ord. Vern.* 1.

ANEMONE œnanthes folio flore violaceo hexaphyllo. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 425. *Bauh. Pin.* 174.

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The ANEMONE *hortenſis*, figured No. 123 of this work, has been ſometimes called broad-leaved and *coronaria* narrow-leaved; but as cultivated varieties of theſe plants differ much in the form of their foliage and but little in that of their petals, the late Mr. CURTIS thought it beſt to diſtinguiſh the former by the name of the Star Anemone and the latter by that of the Poppy Anemone, appellations by which the ſingle kinds at leaſt are beſt known in our gardens.

In 1790, when our figure of ANEMONE *hortenſis* was publiſhed, that plant was conſidered as a rarity, but it has ſince been much cultivated, and is now become very common. The ſame rage for novelty, which had nearly baniſhed all the varieties of that ſpecies, has had conſiderable influence in diminiſhing the culture of the Poppy Anemone, although there is ſcarcely any plant that is capable of rendering the flower-garden ſo gay in the ſpring, eſpecially if the ſeaſon be favourable for its blowing, which unfortunately is not always the caſe.

A native

A native of the Levant, of which many varieties were cultivated by GERARD in 1596. Propagates moſt abundantly by the roots, but the ſtrongeſt flowering plants are produced from ſeeds, which generally blow on the ſecond year. The ſeed ſhould be choſen from the fineſt plants and ſown about the beginning of Auguſt, either in the open border in large pans or boxes, or ſmall cucumber frames, the more curious prefer the laſt. There is ſome handineſs required in ſowing this ſeed; for being furniſhed with a light downy ſubſtance*, they adhere together and are with great difficulty ſeparated, ſo as to fall ſingly on the ground; this is beſt effected by rubbing the ſeeds over the earth intended to receive them through a fine wire ſieve uſed for ſifting the mould; when ſown it is to be covered about half an inch thick and kept carefully watered, and ſhaded with mats in hot dry weather. The earth ſhould be light and as much as poſſible free from worms. Before the winter the plants will be pretty ſtrong, but ſhould be carefully protected from froſt. All of them ſhould be taken up the next ſummer and planted again in the autumn at the diſtance of five or ſix inches apart.

The roots of Anemones ſhould be taken up every year or at furtheſt every ſecond year, and this ſhould be done as ſoon as the foliage turns brown, which is in about ſix weeks from the time of their blowing, and they ſhould not be planted in the ſame ſpot more than two years, freſh earth being eſſential to their vigorous blowing.

Inſtead of planting them in the autumn ſome of the roots may be reſerved till February or March, by which means all danger from ſevere froſt is avoided and a ſucceſſion of bloom procured. The kind of earth they are planted in is not very material, provided it be freſh, and light rather than ſtiff: but for the more curious double varieties, Floriſts uſe a compoſt formed of two parts, of freſh hazel mould and one part of rotten cow-dung, kept together for a year and frequently turned, to incorporate them thoroughly.

When froſt ſets in ſevere, the roots ſhould be protected by covering the ground with ſtraw or fern, or by ſome other method that may occaſion leſs litter. The ſituation choſen ſhould be open yet warm, and as PARKINSON, who ſeems to have well underſtood the culture of theſe flowers, obſerves, "not annoyed with the ſmoake of brewers, dyers, or mault-"kils."

* This down grows from the external coat of the ſeed, eſpecially at its baſe, but the ſeed is deſtitute of the feathered ariſta, which occurs in ſome other ſpecies, being merely terminated with the oblique perſiſtent ſtyle. WILLDENOW has therefore in our opinion very properly removed the ANEMONE *coronaria* to the ſection *ſeminibus ecaudatis*, or having ſeeds without awns.

N.° 842



Syd Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent June 1 1805. F Sansom sculp

# NEOTTIA GLANDULOSA. GLANDULOUS NEOTTIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* ringens: petalis lateralibus antice circa baſin nectarii ventricoſum connexis. *Anthera* ſtylo parallela, portice inſerta. SWARTZ *mutatis terminis.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NEOTTIA *glanduloſa*; foliis ovalibus baſi conduplicatis obſolete multinerviis, floribus ſparſis pedunculatis.

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In the form of the root and general habit, this plant correſponds with NEOTTIA *ſpecioſa*, but differs conſiderably in the form of the flower; there is however a great ſimilarity in the ſtructure of the ſtyle, which is four-ſided, truncate, and terminated with a ſharp coloured point, and is hollowed out in the upper ſurface to receive the anther or anthers; for SWARTZ conſiders this plant, with moſt of the *orchideæ*, as monandrous, having a two-celled anther, in each of which is a diſtinct lobe or maſs of pollen, the ſcarious membrane containing theſe lobes is conſidered by JACQUIN as the filament, but in our plant there is a ſhort fleſhy ſubſtance riſing from the baſe of the ſtyle, which we ſhould call the filament, as it ſupports the anther and raiſes it out of the hollow of the ſtyle when theſe parts are ſeparated. Theſe organs are at firſt all encloſed within the nectarium.

On the lower part of the ſcape is one or two ſtem-embracing leaves, which degenerate upwards into mere ſpathes. The upper

upper part of the ſcape, the peduncles, germen, and outer ſurface of the external petals are covered with hairs terminated with a ſmall round gland.

Scentleſs. Flowered the latter-end of January laſt, in the bark ſtove, at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, who imported it from the Weſt-Indies.

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# ASTRAGALUS MONTANUS. MOUNTAIN MILK-VETCH.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Legumen* biloculare gibbum. *Sem.* biserialia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRAGALUS *montanus*; acaulis, foliolis lanceolatis acutis subpilosis, scapis erectis folio vix longioribus, floribus laxe spicatis erectis, leguminibus oblongis pubescentibus acumine inflexo. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1302.

ASTRAGALUS montanus. *Sp. Pl.* 760. *Roy. Lugd.* 392. *Jacq. Vindob.* 264. *Ej. Flor. Aust. t.* 167. *Scopoli Carniol. n.* 942. *t.* 45. *Villars Pl. Dauph.* 3. *p.* 465.

ASTRAGALUS foliis ovatis lanceolatis, sericeis, siliquis erectis, inflatis subhirsutis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 408.

PHACA montana. *Crantz. Austr.* 422.

ASTRAGALOIDES alpina purpurea villosa pumila, foliis brevioribus acuminatis. *Till. Pis. p.* 19. *t.* 14. *f.* 3.

ASTRAGALUS quidam montanus vel Onobrychis aliis. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 339. (non 240.) *Raii Hist.* 937.

ONOBRYCHIS floribus viciæ majoribus cæruleo-purpurascentibus sive foliis tragacanthæ. *Bauh. Pin.* 351.

ONOBRYCHIS IV. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 240. *Ej. Pan.* 757.

OXYTROPIS montana; subacaulis, villosa, leguminibus erectis tereti-oblongis villosis stylo acuminatis semibilocularibus, carinis breviter mucronatis. *Decand. Astrog. p.* 53. *n.* 1.

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DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* all radical, odd-pinnate; *leaflets* 12—14 pair, ovate-acuminate, very hairy, sessile, the lower

lower pairs diſtant, upper ones almoſt imbricate. At the baſe of the leaves are lanceolate erect imbricate ſtipules. From ſome of the figures of this plant, it appears that theſe ſtipules cover a branched ſtalk for ſome extent above the ground before the leaves are thrown out, but as cultivated the leaves iſſue cloſe to the ground. *Scape* about the length of the leaves, very hairy, three or four inches high, bearing a ſhort looſe head of flowers of a reddiſh purple, when they firſt appear, but ſoon changing blue. *Peduncles* very ſhort, each furniſhed with a ſmall membranous, awl-ſhaped, hairy, perſiſtent *bracte*, not half the length of the *Calyx*, which is tubular: limb five-cleft: two upper ſegments ſhorter, diſtant: three lower longer and approximate. *Cor.* vexillum ovate-emarginate, ſides reflected, ſtriped: alæ one-half ſhorter than vexillum, ſupported from near the middle on a filiform claw. Carina ſtill ſhorter, undivided. *Stamens* diadelphous. *Germen* ſtipitate: *Stigma* acute. Our plant produced no pods; but, according to VILLARS, who certainly deſcribes the ſame ſpecies, theſe are inflated, villous at firſt, but afterwards often ſmooth, always pendulous. In ſome of the figures and deſcriptions above quoted the pods are erect, in others pendulous; in ſome cylindrical, in others inflated; which would lead to the ſuſpicion that the ſynonyms were not quite correct; but it may be obſerved, that they are at firſt erect, and when mature pendulous, as we obſerve from the ſpecimens in the Bankſian Herbarium.

DECANDOLLE in his *Aſtragalogia (vide Annals of Botany, v. 1. p. 23)* has attempted a ſeparation of this immenſe genus into ſeveral, and called the diviſion to which this belongs *Oxytropis*, from the ſharp-pointed carina.

A native of moſt of the Alps of the South of Europe; but, as PALLAS has remarked, is no where found in Siberia, though the moſt fruitful in Aſtragali of any country in the world.

Our drawing was made from a plant ſent us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.

# EPACRIS PUNGENS. RIGID EPACRIS.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex: exterior imbricatus. *Germen* cinctum squamulis 5. *Capf.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis: valvulis medio feptiferis. *Sem.* plurima.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPACRIS *pungens*; foliis imbricatis ovato-acuminatis rigidis pungentibus, corollis infundibuliformibus: laciniis mucronulatis.

EPACRIS pungens. *Cavan. Icon. v.* 4. *p.* 26. *t.* 346.

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The fpecific character of EPACRIS *grandiflora* in WILLDENOW's *Species Plantarum* will equally anfwer for this fpecies, which, though very like the former in the foliage, is however totally different in the form of the corolla, having a tube not much exceeding the limb, whereas the tube of *grandiflora* is cylindrical, and exceeds the limb in length many times.

Though this fpecies frequently occurs among dried fpecimens fent from New South-Wales, we have not heard of any living plant in this country except the one from which our drawing was made in March laft, fent us by Mr. COLVILLE, Nurfery-man, in King's-Road, Chelfea. The whole plant confifted of one fimple ftem, but among dried fpecimens it ufually occurs branched, in this ftate too the limb of the corolla is perfectly white and the red colour is feen only in the tube and the unopened flower-buds; in our plant a blufh-colour pervaded the whole flower, but very pale on the infide the limb and much deeper in the tube and buds.

It is a greenhoufe fhrub, and feems equally hardy with others from the neighbourhood of Port-Jackfon. Was raifed from feeds imported from that country, and whether it will admit of being propagated in any other way we are as yet uncertain.

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# CROCUS BIFLORUS. SCOTCH CROCUS.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* bivalvis, membranacea, valva interior admodum anguſtior, altera contenta. *Cor.* ſupera infundibuliformis, erecta, tubus ſtipitatim elongatus, partim ſubterraneus, limbus ſubæqualiter 6-partitus, amplus, regularis. *Stigm.* 3, involuto-complicata et plana, aut cucullato-cava, ſurſum latiora, eroſa aut multifida. *G. in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 221.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CROCUS *biflorus* bulbo-tubere tecto tunicis lævigatis, putaminеis, circinato-imbricatis: corollæ fauce nudo. *G.*
CROCUS *biflorus. Bot. Rep. Pl.* 362. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 4.
CROCUS vernus β. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.
CROCUS vernus ſtriatus vulgaris. *Park. Parad.* 162 ?

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Why this is called *the Scotch Crocus* we are equally at a loſs to account for, as for the adoption of the ſpecific title. It is certainly no native of Scotland, but, as Mr. SALISBURY informs us, moſt probably of Italian or Aſiatic origin, but on what authority he believes ſo he does not tell us. This gentleman ſays he has a variety with quite white ſpathes, not tawny as in our plant, and with higher coloured flowers. Is one of the earlieſt blowers and perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was taken in February, at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, Turnham-Green, where both varieties grow in abundance.

If our ſynonym from PARKINSON be correct, it is a very old inhabitant of our gardens, and is certainly one of the moſt deſirable of the genus. *G.*

# IXIA ERECTA, *v.* LUTEA. YELLOW UPRIGHT IXIA.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* bivalvis. *Corollæ* tubus gracilis, pedunculoideus, erectus, ſuperius vix dilatatus; limbus ferme uſque ad tubum partitus, regularis, ſubæqualis, patens; laciniæ planiores, raro deorſum in faucem conniventes aut breviter turbinato-conferventes. *Fil.* limbo valde breviora, aut patentia, aut conflectentia, aut faſciculata, vel etiam cuniculato-concreta. *Capſ.* membranacea, orbiculato-ovata, toruloſa. *Sem.* plurima globoſa. *G. in Ann. Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 226.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IXIA *erecta*; ſpatha membranacea tubo filiformi breviore, laciniis patentiſſimis oblongo-ovalibus immaculatis, ſtigmatibus uſque tubum diſcretis, antheris filamentis longioribus. G. *Vid. ſupra Num.* 623, *ubi ſynonyma quærenda.*

IXIA *erecta* β. corollis aurantiacis.

IXIA *erecta. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *t.* 18.

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This very pleaſing variety of IXIA *erecta* flowers in May and June; is of equal eaſy culture with the other, although far leſs common. *G.*

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## *EMENDANDUM.*

No. 840, line 13, pro "*quoque habitu habens bulbum aut ſquamoſum ut in Lilio aut ſquamoſo tunicatum, tunicis craſſis,*" lege "*etiam habitu habens bulbum tunicatum, tunicis ſæpius craſſis,*" &c.

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# BABIANA TUBIFLORA, *var.* α. LONG-TUBED BABIANA.

*Claſs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* e majoribus, trivalvoidea, intima valva partita vel interdum profunde fiſſa reploque hyalino interſtincta. *Cor.* deorſum infundibuliformiter tubuloſa, limbus 6-partitus, regularis et ſubæqualis, modo ſubirregularis vel etiam maxime difformis. *Stigmata* 3, patentia, gladioloidea. *Capſ.* rotundato-ovata, coriacea, toroſa. *Sem.* plura baccata, globoſa, inferius attenuata, denuo corrugata, fere mutua preſſione deformata. GAWLER *in Annals of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 233.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BABIANA *tubiflora ;* foliis ſpathiſque diſtichis hirſutis mollibus, tubo recto filiformi-turbinato limbum irregularem 3—4plo excedente, lacinia ſuprema remotiore, cæteris convergentibus, ſcapo foliis plicatis perbreviore. *G.*

BABIANA *tubiflora* α. *Vid. ſupra Num.* 680, *ubi ſynonyma videnda.*

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This is made by JACQUIN a diſtinct ſpecies from the one figured above at No. 680, which he calls *tubata ;* but we own we cannot ſee a ſhadow of ſpecific diſtinction ; beſides we have other intermediate varieties, all which would alſo claim to be ſpecies upon as good grounds. *G.*

No. 847

Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent June 1. 1805 F. Sansom sculp

# MASSONIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED MASSONIA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 559.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MASSONIA *latifolia* foliis subrotundis, patentibus, nudis, glabris. *G.*

MASSONIA *latifolia. Linn. Suppl.* 193. *Thunb. Diss. Nov. Gen.* 2. *p.* 40. *Prod.* 60. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 405. *t.* 3. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28.

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A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by THUNBERG and MASSON in Rogge-Veld country. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1775.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's from rather a small specimen. Is of easy culture, requiring to be kept in the greenhouse, where it flowers very early in the spring. *G.*

Sol.d Edwards del Pub.d by T Curtis, St Geo. Crescent June 1 1805 F

# SARRACENIA PURPUREA. BROAD-LIPPED PURPLE SIDE-SADDLE-FLOWER.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 780.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SARRACENIA *purpurea*; foliis decumbentibus, scapo brevioribus: tubo gibbo inflato: ala ventrali latissima arcuata: appendice subreniformi margine sinuata.

SARRACENIA *purpurea. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 728. *Edit. Willd. v.* 2. *p.* 1150. *Bart. Elem. tab.* 1.

SARRACENIA *purpurea*; foliis brevibus tubo ventricoso gibbo, fauce coarctato; ala ventrali arcuatim elatiore; appendice erecta subreniformi-cordata, mutica, sessili: flore purpureo. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am. v.* 1. *p.* 310.

SARRACENA canadensis foliis cavis et auritis. *Tourn. Inst.* 657.

BUCANEPHYLLON americanum. *Pluk. Amalth.* 46. *t.* 376. *f.* 6.

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The SARRACENIA *purpurea*, being a native of Canada, should be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters in the open air, but, perhaps from some error in the treatment, it has seldom been made to flower without artificial heat; we should recommend its being planted in bog earth, in a moist shady situation, where the ground is generally covered with moss.

There is however another species with purple flowers, the SARRACENIA *psittacina* of MICHAUX, which we have seen at Mr. WOODFORD'S, and this being a native of the more southern States of North-America, is probably more tender.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Nurserymen, at Hammersmith, in the middle of last March, and we received a specimen in fine flower but imperfect in its foliage, in April of the preceding year, from Mr. LODDIGES. Said in the Hortus Kewensis to be introduced by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. before the year 1640.

J Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent July 1.1805

# KÆMPFERIA GALANGA. GALANGALE.

## *Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* obsoletus. *Cor.* 6-partita: laciniis tribus majoribus patulis unica bipartita. *Stigma* bilamellatum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

KÆMPFERIA *Galanga*; foliis ovatis sessilibus, laciniis corollæ externis lanceolato linearibus.

KÆMPFERIA *Galanga*. *Spec. Plant.* 3. *Willd.* 15. *Reich.* 5. *Hort. Cliff.* 2. *t.* 3.
ALPINIA *sessilis*. *Kœnig apud Retz. fasc.* 3. *p.* 62.
SONCORUS. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 173. *t.* 69. *f.* 2.
WANHOM. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 901. *t.* 902.
KATSJULA kelenger. *Rheede Malab.* 11. *p.* 81. *t.* 41.

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LOUREIRO, in his Flora Cochin-Chinensis, has observed, that the lower segment of the corolla, described and figured by LINNÆUS, in his Hortus Cliffortianus, as bifid, is in reality four-toothed; and Professor MARTYN, in his Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, has altered the description accordingly, but our plant has the lower inner lacinia divided into two obovate segments, and in every respect corresponds with the description of LINNÆUS.

The roots of Galangale were formerly kept in the apothecary's shop, but in modern practice are totally disregarded. They appear however to be possessed of considerable stimulating powers, and may therefore have deserved some of the reputation they have acquired in the East, although of little value when dried and brought to our markets, where similar and far more efficacious drugs abound.

Introduced in 1728, by CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq. but is now very rare.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall, in August last.

# COBÆA SCANDENS. CLIMBING COBÆA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala campanulata. *Nect.* corpus 5-gonum glandulorum germen cingens. *Organa* declinata. *Filamenta* demum ſpiralia. *Capſ.* 3—5-locularis. *Sem.* plurima imbricata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COBÆA *ſcandens.*
COBÆA *ſcandens*; caule ſcandente foliis abrupte pinnatis cirrhoſis: pinnulis ovatis. *Cavan. Icon. p.* 15. *t.* 16, 17.
COBBEA *ſcandens. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 342.

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This elegant climber promiſes to be one of the greateſt ornaments of our conſervatories, growing with aſtoniſhing rapidity and being eaſily propagated by cuttings. It appears to have been firſt raiſed in Europe, in the royal garden at Madrid, and was deſcribed and figured by Profeſſor CAVANILLES, in the firſt volume of his Icones, but not taken up by WILLDENOW in his Species Plantarum. Is a native of Mexico, where it goes by the name of *Yedra Morada*, or Violet Ivy. The flowers are at firſt green, but gradually change to a fine violet; and the ſtyle and ſtamens, which at an early ſtage are ſhorter than the corolla, are afterwards protruded conſiderably beyond it, the filaments becoming twiſted in a ſingular manner.

It received its name from Father COBO, a learned Jeſuit, who, after a reſidence of more than forty years in America, wrote a Natural Hiſtory of the New World, in ten books, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, which though ſtill extant has never been publiſhed.

Our drawing was taken in July 1784, at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.

Pub by T Curtis N.º Gee Cepheus Inf.y [illegible].

# HYOSCYAMUS PHYSALOIDES. PURPLE-FLOWERED HENBANE.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis obtusa. *Stam.* inclinata. *Caps.* operculata, 2-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYOSCYAMUS *physaloides*; foliis ovatis integerrimis calycibus inflatis subglobosis. *Sp. Plant.* 258. *Willd.* 1012. *Reich.* 501. *Hort. Upsal.* 44. *Amæn. Acad. v.* 7. *p.* 436. *t.* 6. *f.* 1. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 241. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 7. *Meerburgh Icones, t.* 5.

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We learn from Hortus Kewensis, that this plant was introduced in the year 1777, by Messrs. GORDON and GRÆFFER; it is however still very rare; and, except the very indifferent ones above referred to, we believe there is no figure of it extant.

A native of Siberia, where an infusion of it, taken internally, is supposed to have the very useful virtue of making a culprit confess all the crimes he may have perpetrated.

Our drawing was taken from a plant at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton.

Flowers in April or May.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1. 1805 F. Sansom sculp.

Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent July 1.1805

# FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED FRITILLARIA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 664.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FRITILLARIA *latifolia* foliis virentibus, paucis, lanceolato-oblongis, verſus ſupernam ſcapi partem fere comoſo-approximatis, pedunculum obvallantibus; corollæ laciniis oblongo-ovalibus, ſurſum incurvulis, obtuſatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *latifolia. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 92. *Lil. a Redouté tab.* 51.

FRITILLARIA lutea maxima. *Park. Parad. p.* 43. *t.* 41. *f.* 8.

FRITILLARIA lutea præſtanſtiſſima nedum deſcripta—Fritillaria flore luteo. *Swert. Floril. t.* 7. *f.* 6.

FRITILLARIA flore pleno. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 8. *f.* 2.

MELEAGRIS flos maximus Italicus. *Id. eod. f.* 1. *?*

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This has a much larger bulb than FRITILLARIA *meleagris*, and is, we think, very ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by the above ſpecific character; thoſe that wiſh to know the minuter differences between the two, will find them largely detailed in REDOUTE's *Liliaceés*, and concifely in WILLDENOW, by whom the plant was firſt raiſed to the rank of a ſpecies; in the figure of REDOUTE which is very characteriſtic the colour of the flower is conſiderably paler than in ours and the leaves appear flatter, or rather more expanded, circumſtances that

are

are very unſtable in moſt of the ſpecies of this genus. PARKINSON deſcribes the colour as a "dark yellowiſh purple, "ſpotted with ſome ſmall red checkers;" adding, that the ſpecies blooms later than others; WILLDENOW ſays ſooner; with us it did ſo about the latter-end of April.

From ſome of the above-cited authors it appears to be of Italian origin; REDOUTE gueſſes the South of Europe; to WILLDENOW the habitat was unknown. As we did not ſee the flower in a ſtate ſufficiently perfect for inſpection, we can give no opinion on the correctneſs of the minuter differences ſelected by the above Botaniſts.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, Turnham-Green. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent July 1 1805 F. Sansom sculp

# LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES (γ). SESSILE-FLOWERED LACHENALIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infera, ſexpartita, campanulato-cylindrica, vel lato-campanulata; laciniæ extimæ ſubcalycinæ, breviores, magis acutæ. *Organa* aſſurgentia. *Capſ.* ovato-triquetra. *Sem.* plura globoſa. *G.*

OBS. *Radix bulbus tunicatus; folia* 1-*plurima, teneriora, ſucculenta. Scapus carnoſus. Flores ſpicato-racemoſi, de paucis et remotis numeroſi atque conferti evadentes. Connectitur forſan cum* DRIMIA *(ſua proxima vicina) ambigua ea ſpecie* LACHENALIA anguſtifolia; *diſtinguitur generice ſtigmate ſimpliciſſimo, corolla non revoluta, capſula non ſubhexædra neque ſtipitata; differt porro bulbi habitu.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *orchioides (flore medio)* foliis ſubbinis, lorato-oblongis; racemo multifloro; corollis ſub-ſeſſilibus, urceolato-cylindricis; laciniis intimis obtuſis, alteris tertia parte longioribus, patulo-porrectis; extimis ſubconvergentibus. *G.*

LACHENALIA *orchioides. Hort. Kew.* 1. 460. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 390. *Coll.* 3. 241. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 172.

PHORMIUM *hyacinthoides. Suppl.* 204.

HYACINTHUS *orchioides. Sp. Pl.* 455.

MUSCARI *orchioides. Mill. Dict.* 5.

(γ) corolla viridi-purpuraſcens ſed obſoletius. *G.*

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One of the moſt variable of the genus both in ſize and colour, as well as in the marking of the leaves; alſo the oldeſt recorded inhabitant

inhabitant of our gardens. Root ſmalliſh; leaves and ſtem more or leſs variegated or ſpotted, eſpecially downwards; according to its flowering ſtronger or weaker the raceme has a greater or leſſer comoſe appearance; in ſome ſtrong native ſpecimens where the raceme flowers entirely, this appearance is but ſlightly perceived.

An inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope; a hardy greenhouſe plant, flowering about April or May.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, Turnham-Green. *G.*

Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1.1805. F. Sansom sculp

# TRILLIUM ERYTHROCARPUM. FUNNEL-FLOWERED TRILLIUM.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 470.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRILLIUM *erythrocarpum* foliis ſubrhombeo-ovatis, baſi attenuatis, ſurſum acuminatis; flore erectiuſculo; petalis unguiculatis, ſubcontorto-conduplicantibus, deorſum ſubcylindrice convergentibus, laminis ovatis, patentibus. *G.*

TRILLIUM *erythrocarpum* foliis baſi rotundatis, ſubcordatis, abrupte ſubpetiolatis: flore erectiuſculo: laciniis petaloideis ſubduplis, ovali-lanceolatis, recurvatis, albis, inferne purpuraſcentibus: bacca oblonga, coccinea. *Michaux Bor-Amer.* 1. 216.

TRILLIUM *grandiflorum. Parad. Lond. Tab.* 1. excluſo ſynonymo.

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A native of the higher mountains of North-Carolina, and, according to MICHAUX, of Hudſon's-Bay; others have found it in Canada. The Bankſian Herbarium contains a native, as well as an imported cultivated ſpecimen from the Kew Gardens, where it was moſt probably introduced by Mr. MASSON. The ſame collection contains a ſpecies from Kamſchatka, exceedingly like this, but differing in having oblong petals without ungues; the flower of this alſo is white: it may be named TRILLIUM *camſchatcenſe*; ſeems to be a much larger plant than the American.

Our preſent ſpecies is named by MICHAUX *erythrocarpum* from the ſcarlet berry, ſince thoſe of the others are black; but we have ſome doubts whether it be not the ſame plant with what

what he makes variety (γ) of his TRILLIUM *rhomboideum*, yet none, if that ſhould be the caſe, but that it is ſpecifically different from the other varieties, the firſt of which is no other than the TRILLIUM *erectum* of LINNÆUS. Poſſibly the berry might have been ſcarlet, from being in an immature ſtate when examined; this is however mere conjecture. At all events our plant appears to us a diſtinct ſpecies, not a variety of TRILLIUM *erectum* (MICHAUX's *rhomboideum*); and is, we do not doubt, the *erythrocarpum* of the above author.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. Thrives beſt in a moiſt ſhady ſituation planted in bog earth.

The flowers as they fade become purpliſh, as many other white ones do. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent July. 1. 1805. Syd. Edwards del. F. Sansom sculp.

# PITCAIRNIA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED PITCAIRNIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 824.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PITCAIRNIA *latifolia* foliis ſubintegris, parciſſime atque abrupte ſpinoſo-dentatis; racemo confertiore; bracteis pedicellos æquantibus. *G.*

PITCAIRNIA *latifolia. Hort. Kew.* 1. 401. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 10. *Lil. à Redoutè, t.* 74. *Bot. Rep. t.* 322.

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The diſtinction of PITCAIRNIA *bromeliæfolia* and *latifolia* in the Hortus Kewenſis is taken from the leaves, thoſe of the former being deſcribed as having edges ciliated with ſpines, of the latter as being ſubſpineſcent at the baſe only; but we have obſerved the radical leaves of the *bromeliæfolia* to be entirely free from ſpines except for one or two inches beyond the baſe, while thoſe growing on the ſcape have been ciliated their whole length, and in the preſent ſpecies ſpines do occur, though thinly ſcattered, to the very extremity of the leaf. The relative difference in the length of the pedicle and bracte appears to us to afford a better and a more conſtant character; the *bromeliæfolia* has long horizontal pedicles with bractes not half their length; in *latifolia* the bractes are at leaſt equal to and often twice the length of the pedicles, which are ſhort and aſcendent. The name of *broad-leaved* can only be proper in contradiſtinction to the *narrow-leaved* ſpecies; for in *bromeliæfolia* they are even rather broader than here.

A native

A native of the Weſt-Indies; requiring to be kept in the bark-bed of the ſtove.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. BRAME and WHITLEY's Nurſery, Old-Brompton, in April, from a ſpecimen with deeper coloured flowers than common; theſe are uſually conſiderably paler than in the *bromeliæfolia*. Flowers more generally the latter-end of the ſummer.

Introduced by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, in 1785. *G.*

# FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA. VIOLET-FLOWERED FRITILLARY.

*Clafs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 664.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FRITILLARIA *obliqua* foliis glauciſſimis, numeroſis, confertius ſparſis, obliquatis; racemo pauciflоro; corolla obovato-campanulata, ſubcyathiformi, deorſum ſenſim anguſtata; laciniis obovato-oblongis, ad ſummitatem conflectenter incurvulis. *G.*

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Except in ſize, fewneſs of flowers, and the pedicles having a leaf on or near them, we can ſee no difference between this and FRITILLARIA *perſica*; but as we did not ſee the flowers before they were too far decayed for deſcription, poſſibly we loſt the opportunity of diſcovering other diſtinctions. Of what country a native we are uncertain; in the Bankſian Herbarium we ſaw a four-flowered ſpecimen ſtated to have been ſent by JACQUIN, but without any notice of the habitat; it is there confounded with the many-flowered variety of FRITILLARIA *Pyrenaica*, from which, however, it is ſufficiently diſtinct. Our drawing was taken from Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, at Turnham-Green, a collection in which there are many rare liliaceous plants; he received it from Holland. Seems to be of the ſame degree of hardineſs as F. *perſica*; flowers in our gardens the firſt of the genus. When we have an opportunity of giving the Perſian ſpecies, we ſhall offer ſome further obſervations on the diſtinctions between the two ſpecies. *G.*

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# LILIUM CANADENSE (β). DEEP-COLOURED CANADIAN LILY.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 800.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *canadenſe* caule vireſcente; foliis lanceolatis, trinerviis, ſubtus ad nervos hirtulis, remotius verticillatis; umbella 1-multiflora; corollis cernuis turbinato campanulatis ſurſum recurvo patentibus. *G.*

β flore lateritio-fuſceſcente. Vide Num. 800, ubi ſynonyma petenda.

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This is a more ſhewy variety of the Canadian Lily than the one before figured; both vary in number of flowers. MICHAUX, whoſe obſervations were made from wild plants, ſays, that three are the moſt uſual number: a figure of one in its uncultivated ſtate may be ſeen in *Barton's Elements of Botany*. G.

N.º858

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo: Crescent Aug. 1 1805 F Sansom sculp

N.°859



Syd Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent Aug 1.1805 F Sansom sculp

# SCILLA SEROTINA. BROWN-FLOWERED SQUIL.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 663 & 746.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *ſerotina* racemo ſpicato, nutante, ſubſecundo; bracteis ſolitariis, ſubſagittato-ovatis, ariſtatis; corolla ultra 3 quartas partes diviſa; laciniis intimis cylindrico-conniventibus, partim cohærenter incumbentibus, extimis recurvo-patulis; ſtylis trinis conjunctis. *G.*

LACHENALIA *ſerotina. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 175.

DIPCADI *ſerotina. Uſteri Ann. St.* 2. *p.* 13.

HYACINTHUS *ſerotinus. Sp. Pl.* 453. *Cavan. Ic.* 18. *t.* 30. *Gærtn. Sem. & Fr.* 38. *t.* 12. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. *p.* 307. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 457. *Syn. Stirp. Indig. Arragon.* 44.

ALBUCA *minor. Gleditſch act. Berol.* 1769. (nec ut in Willd. 1796).

HYACINTHUS obſoleto flore hiſpanicus. *Ger. Emac.* 115. *f.* 14.

HYACINTHUS obſolete coloris hiſpanicus ſerotinus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 177. *cum fig. bona.*

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While *non ſcripta (nutans Sm. Fl. Brit.* 1. 366.) *cernua* and *campanulata* continue attached to this Genus, and we think they certainly ſhould be, no one can be at a loſs where to arrange the preſent plant. SCILLA, HYACINTHUS, and MUSCARI are ſections violently artificial and too arbitrary, yet ſafer to be retained than united, from their long ſtanding and from the ſpecies being ſo univerſally known by their preſent generic denominations; perhaps the eaſieſt characters

to

to diſtinguiſh the three by would be: for the firſt, "*corolla* "*ſex-partita*;" for the ſecond, "*corolla ſex-fida*;" for the third, "*corolla ſex-crenata*:" as for ORNITHOGALUM ſcarce any character remains to diſtinguiſh it from the firſt of the three; except that the flowers of the ſpecies are not blue. SCILLA *ſerotina* is a native of Spain, Portugal, and Barbary; and though now a very rare plant in our gardens, has been known in them ever ſince the time of GERARD. Flowers in June; requires the ſhelter of a frame. Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's garden.

Leaves nearly the length of the ſcape, attenuately linear, channel-folded, nerved-ſtreaked inwards; ſcape bending; raceme many-flowered; pedicles recurved ſhorter than the corolla; bractes ſolitary, membranous, rather longer than pedicles; corolla cernuous, cylindric-campanulate, ſexpartite for more than three-fourths of the length; ſegments linear-oblong, equal; outer ones acute, patent; inner more obtuſe, partly coherent; germen length of the ſtyles, which are three, and ſo cloſely faſcicled that they appear like one; ſtigmas obſolete; ſtamens finely membranous, linear ſubulate, of one piece up to the baſe of the fiſſures of the corolla, than which they are about one-fourth ſhorter, rather higher than the ſtyle. *G.*

# CROCUS VERNUS (β *neapolitanus*). LARGE PURPLE SPRING CROCUS.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 652.

OBS. *Quando de bulbo-tuberibus dictum sit, de istis defoliatis maturis atque quiescentibus intelligendum est.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CROCUS *vernus* bulbo-tubere globoso, tunicis pullis reticulato-fibrosis involuto; ore tubi glandulis filiformibus irretitim occluso; stigmatibus antheras exsuperantibus. G.

CROCUS *vernus. Engl. Bot. t.* 344. *Hall. Helv.* 1257. *Jacq. Austr. App. t.* 36. *Smith Flor. Brit.* 1. 40. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1.

CROCUS *sativus* β. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 50.

CROCUS *officinalis* β. *Hudf.* 13.

β. *neapolitanus*, flore magno purpureo. G.

CROCUS vernus latifolius purpureus flore majore. *Clus. Hist.* 204.

CROCUS vernus purpureus maximus. *Park. Parad.* 164. *t.* 163. *f.* 7.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flore purpureo. *Ger. Emac.* 156. *t.* 12.

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We are told by CLUSIUS, that this large variety of the Spring CROCUS was sent him from Naples, whence probably it was introduced into our northern gardens; we have seen subvarieties of a white and of a bright light-blue colour. Blooms in our gardens the latest of its spring congeners. The hair-shaped glands that cover the mouth of the tube in this species, afford an easy distinction from *maesiacus*, *biflorus*, and *susianus*, which are all without them.

The yellow Crocus, published under the name of CROCUS *vernus* in the early part of this work, is not a variety of this, but our CROCUS *maesiacus*, see N° 652: and N° 45, in "The Enumeration of the Plants figured in the first Twenty Volumes of the Botanical Magazine," just published with the Index. G.

Sowerby del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1803 W. Sutherland sculp.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. George's Crescent Austin Friars Feb.y 1.st 1807.

# JUSTICIA ADHATODA. MALABAR NUT.

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## *Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Cal.* simplex. *Capſ.* ungue elaſtico diſſiliens. *Diſſepimentum* contrarium adnatum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JUSTICIA *Adhatoda;* arborea, corollis ringentibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, bracteis ovato-ellipticis foliaceis, antheris parallelis. *Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 28.

JUSTICIA *Adhatoda. Sp. Pl.* 20. *Reichard.* 1. 40. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 96. *Flor. Zeyl.* 16. *Hort. Upſ.* 7. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 57. *Vahl. Symb.* 2. *p.* 16. *Enum.*

ADHATODA. *Tournef. Inſt.* 125. *t.* 79.

ADHATODA *Zeylonenſium. Herm. Lugd.* 642. *t.* 643. *Pluk. Alm.* 9. *t.* 173. *f.* 3.

ECBOLIUM. *Riv. Mont. t.* 88. *(non* 129, *ut apud plurimos auctores.)*

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The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken was ſent us by Dr. PRATTINTON, of Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, from the conſervatory of SAMUEL SKEY, Eſq. of Spring-Grove, in March laſt. We are informed in the Hortus Kewenſis, that it was cultivated by the Ducheſs of MARLBOROUGH, in 1699, and is by no means uncommon in our curious collections; but is rather ſhy of flowering. Mr. SKEY's tree, which is from twelve to fourteen feet in height, has been in his poſſeſſion upwards of fifteen years, and has occaſionally produced bloſſoms before, but never in ſuch profuſion as this year.

Profeſſor

Professor WILLDENOW has followed VAHL's division of this large genus, according to which this species comes in the sixth section, containing such as have a simple calyx, a ringent corolla, and one anther; but it ought to have been noticed, that under the *monantheræ*, VAHL included all such as have their anthers parallel instead of being placed one above the other. It is in this way only that this plant, which has two distinct anthers, belongs to the above section.

It is a native of the Island of Ceylon in the East-Indies, and must be considered as rather a tender greenhouse plant; may be propagated by cuttings.

1862



Syd Edwards del  Pub by T Curtis St [illegible] 1 Aug 1.1805  F Sansom sc

# EMBOTHRIUM SERICEUM. SILKY EMBOTHRIUM.

## *Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Stam.* limbo petalorum inserta. *Folliculus* polyspermus. *Sem.* alata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EMBOTHRIUM *sericeum;* foliis ternatis integerrimis revolutis subtus sericeis, spica [racemo *potius*] recurva, fructu tuberculato. *Smith New-Holl.* 1. *p.* 25. *t.* 9.

EMBOTHRIUM *sericeum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 539. *Bot. Rep. t.* 100. *Ejusdem Rec.* 33.

EMBOTHRIUM *cytisoides;* caule fruticoso, foliis ternatis sessilibus ovato-oblongis, apice cuspidato, limbo revoluto. *Cav. Ic.* 4. *p.* 60. *n.* 426. *t.* 386.

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A native of New-Holland, in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson, and at present one of the most common of the shrubs from that country. Its flowing flexile branches give it a picturesque appearance and it flowers readily, producing a succession of blossoms during the greater part of the summer. Dr. SMITH makes three varieties, ours appears to be his *minor*, and the same that he has figured in the New-Holland Botany, but with us the margins of the leaves are much less rolled back, and the leaves on the younger branches do not constantly grow by threes, but this latter circumstance seems to be owing to their not coming out at the same time, one leaf arriving nearly at its full size, while the second is just making its appearance,

pearance, and the third is perhaps as yet only in embryo; but on the older branches the leaves are regularly ternate.

The bunch of flowers is curiously recurved, a circumstance properly included in Dr. SMITH's specific character, but which WILLDENOW has omitted.

The petals are so firmly connected at the lower part into a tube, which bursts on one side to permit the egress of the long style, that it may well be doubted whether the corolla consists of one or of four petals. The mouth of the tube is filled with a tuft of fine down, growing from each petal. Requires the shelter of a greenhouse to protect it from frost. Is propagated both by cuttings and seeds.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.

Syd. Edwards del  Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1805  F. Sansom sculp

# PLATYLOBIUM MICROPHYLLUM. SMALL-LEAVED FLAT-PEA.

*Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 469.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum*; foliis alternis obcordatis flore minoribus.

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The fine ſpecimen of this beautiful little ſhrub, from which our drawing was made, was communicated by the Marquis of BLANDFORD, from his Lordſhip's collection, at White Knights, in Berkſhire. We have ſeen the ſame plant alſo at Mr. HIBBERT'S, of Clapham-Common, where it is known by the very appropriate name that we have adopted.

Not having ſeen a ripe ſeed-pod* of this plant, we are uncertain if it in every reſpect correſpond with the character of Platylobium, as given by Dr. SMITH, but from the form of the calyx, the two upper ſegments of which are large and obtuſe, and the compreſſed germen with a thick back, containing ſeveral ovula, we have little doubt but that it belongs to this genus. The ſtamens are in general all connected at the lower part and diſtinct above, but we have ſometimes found one filament entirely diſtinct. The vexillum is not divided into two lobes, as in ſome of the ſpecies of this genus, but is only ſlightly emarginate, and is nearly equalled in length by the alæ and carina; theſe laſt are of a black purple colour. The branches are terminated with a ſmall oblique ſpine; leaves truly heart-ſhaped, with the broad end upwards, marked with veins raiſed on both ſides and ſupported on very minute foot-ſtalks, to which they are connected by a joint; at the baſe of the petiole are two ſmall erect conical ſtipulæ. The flowers are ſupported on ſhort peduncles growing from the axils of the leaves; ſolitary, but rather crowded at the extremities of the branches.

* An unripe pod, kindly ſent us by Mr. HIBBERT, does not ſhew any alæ, but is conſiderably thickened at the upper future.

There

There are probably ſome other ſpecies nearly related to this, or perhaps mere varieties, as we have ſeen young plants, at Meſſrs. Colville's, in the King's-Road, very ſimilar in habit but with differently ſhaped leaves. Flowers in May.

Is, we fear, to be propagated by ſeeds only, and muſt have the ſhelter of a green-houſe.

Syd Edwards del Pub by T.Curtis 5t Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1805 P. [illegible] sculpt

# BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA. FOUR-LEAVED TRUMPET-FLOWER.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, ſubtus ventricoſa. *Siliqua* 2-locularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BIGNONIA *capreolata;* foliis conjugatis cirrhoſis: foliolis cordato-lanceolatis, foliis imis ſimplicibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 317. *Sp. Pl.* 870. *Willd.* 3. 297. *Reich.* 3. 157. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 347.

BIGNONIA *capreolata;* petiolis brevibus, cirrhoſis, bifoliatis: foliolis glabris, oblongo-ovalibus, baſi ſubcordatis: pedunculis axillaribus aggregatis; capſula lineari plana. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 2. *p.* 25. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *quoad characterem et ſynonyma ſed n.* 9. *quoad deſcriptionem.*

BIGNONIA americana capreolis donata, ſiliqua breviore. *Tourn. Inſt.* 164. *Breyn. Icon.* 33. *t.* 25. *Duham. Arb.* 1. *p.* 104. *t.* 40. *Cateſb. Car.* 2. *t.* 82.

CLEMATIS americana ſiliquoſa tetraphyllos. *Dod. Mem.* 71. *Rob. Icon.* 108. *Bocc. Sicc.* 31. *Raii Hiſt.* 1329.

PSEUDO-APOCYNUM americanum capreolatum. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 612.

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WILLDENOW enumerates fifty-four ſpecies of Bignonia, and ſeveral others are contained in the Flora Peruviana; ſome of theſe grow into large and lofty trees, but this, with many more, is a climber; it ſeems however better adapted to raiſe itſelf among the branches of underwood than to aſcend the trunks

trunks of lofty trees, for it does not put forth at its joints roots capable of inſinuating themſelves into the bark, as BIGNONIA *radicans* does, but ſupports itſelf by its footſtalks and tendrils, which claſp round whatever plant or twig may happen to be near. The flowers are produced on the axils of the petiole, either ſingly or ſeveral together, but always on ſeparate peduncles.

In MILLER's dictionary, by ſome accidental change of the figure, the deſcription of BIGNONIA *pubeſcens* is applied to this ſpecies, and Profeſſor MARTYN, without obſerving the blunder, has attached his additions intended for *capreolata* to the ſame article; by which means this plant is ſtated to come from Campeachy, and to require the treatment of the bark ſtove; whereas it is a native of North-America, from Virginia to Florida, and hardy enough to bear our milder winters in the open air. Flowers in June.

Is propagated in the ſame manner and requires the like treatment as BIGNONIA *radicans*, No. 485; but, being tenderer, a little more care to protect it from ſevere froſt is neceſſary, or it may be more ſafely conſidered as a hardy green-houſe ſhrub.

Our drawing was taken ſeveral years ago at the Phyſic-Garden, at Chelſea.

N.° 865

Published by Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth, Sept. 1. 1805.

# BIGNONIA PANDORÆ. NORFOLK-ISLAND TRUMPET-FLOWER.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 864.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BIGNONIA *Pandoræ ;* caule fruticoſo, ramis volubilibus nodoſis, foliis impari-pinnatis 2—4-jugis : foliolis oblongo-ovalibus ſubintegerrimis, racemis axillaribus.

BIGNONIA *Pandoræ. Gawler in Recenſ. Repoſ. Bot.* 97.
BIGNONIA *pandorana. Bot. Repoſ.* 86.
BIGNONIA *pandorea. Hort. Malmaiſon,* 43.

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DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby : *Branches* twining, knotty. *Leaves* oppoſite odd-pinnate : leaflets oblong-ovate, rather acuminate ſmooth, ſhining and for the moſt part perfectly entire, now and then obſoletely toothed ; odd one largeſt ; footſtalk channelled above, jointed near its inſertion. *Racemes* axillary to the leaves even when terminal, branched : flowers nodding, four to eight. *Calyx* many times ſhorter than tube of corolla, obſoletely five-toothed, ſmooth, inferior. *Corolla* tubular ; tube very gradually widening upwards : faux hairy within on the under ſide : limb five-cleft, ſegments nearly equal, ſubbilabiately arranged, obtuſe and undulate. *Stamens* four, didynamous : filaments inſerted into the tube, curved : anthers of two divaricate lobes with a dark purple cartilaginous margin : pollen white. *Ovary* egg-ſhaped : ſtyle erect, longer than ſtamens, but ſhorter than corolla : ſtigma ſpathula-ſhaped, fringed. The rudiments of a fifth filament are ſeen in the middle of the tube as in moſt of the ſpecies of Bignonia.

Although naturally climbing, by the twiſting of its ſtalks round whatever ſupport comes in its way, is capable like the

Honeyſuckle

Honeyſuckle of forming a buſhy ſhrub that can ſupport itſelf. Bloſſoms freely and its foliage is lively and agreeable, but the flowers are apt ſoon to drop off, and with us it never produces fruit. It may however be eaſily propagated by cuttings.

Requires the protection of a greenhouſe.

Is a native of Norfolk-Iſland, in the South-Seas, whence the ſeeds were brought to this country by Governor Patterson, from whoſe information it appears that a very deſtructive blight generally makes its firſt appearance upon the young ſhoots of this ſhrub, and ſpreads from thence over the whole vegetation of the iſland; from this relation the name we have adopted derives its origin.

Our drawing was taken from a fine plant received from Mr. Loddiges in April.

# ANEMONE THALICTROIDES. MEADOW-RUE-LEAVED ANEMONE.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 841.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANEMONE *thalictroides*; floribus umbellatis, foliis caulinis simplicibus verticillatis, radicalibus, biternatis. *Sp. Pl.* 763. *Willd. v.* 2. *p.* 1284. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 28. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 257.

ANEMONE *thalictroides. Juss. in Annales des Mus. v.* 3. *p.* 249. *t.* 23. *f.* 2.

RANUNCULUS nemorosus, aquilegiæ foliis, virginianus asphodeli radice. *Pluk. Alm.* 310. *t.* 106. *f.* 4.

THALICTRUM *anemonoides*; pusillum: foliis radicalibus biternatis: involucro petiolato subhexaphyllo et pedicellis aggregatis scapos aphyllos terminantibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am. v.* 1. *p.* 322.

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DESC. *Leaves* radical, erect, twice ternate: leaflets petioled, cordate, subtrilobed. *Scape* taller than the footstalk of the leaf. Involucre generally of one, two, or three sessile leaves, and five or six on long footstalks shaped like the radical leaflets but somewhat larger. Peduncles 1—5, collected in an umbel, longer than the petioles of the involucre. *Flowers* white, erect: Petals 4—8, elliptic, obtuse, soon falling off. Stamens many, remaining after the fall of the petals, filaments shorter than corolla, inserted into the receptacle; anthers yellow, two-lobed. *Ovaries* several, oblong, striated: stigma sessile, hispid. *Seeds* naked, striate.

A dubious species, but certainly agreeing in more points with Anemone, than with Thalictrum.

A native of North-America from Canada to Virginia, and sufficiently hardy with respect to cold. Propagated by offsets from the roots or by seed. Blossoms in April. Cultivated by MILLER in 1768. Sent us by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, 5 Cross Crescent Sep 1 1805 F. Sansom sc.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1805. F. Sansom

# MYRTUS DISTICHA. GLOBE-BERRIED MYRTLE.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus ſuperus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2 ſeu 3-locularis polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MYRTUS *diſticha;* pedunculis axillaribus multifloris foliis brevioribus, foliis diſtichis deflexis ovato-lanceolatis, ramis patentibus. *Swartz Prod.* 78. *Flor. Ind. Occid.* 2. *p.* 894.

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DESC. A low ſhrub with a depreſſed *ſtem*. *Petioles* very ſhort. *Leaves* oppoſite, thick-ſet, hanging down, oblong-oval, acuminate, ſhining, veined and dotted underneath with lucid points: younger ones reddiſh. *Peduncles* axillary, 3—5-flowered, many times ſhorter than the leaf. *Calyx* ſuperior, four-leaved, leaflets roundiſh, concave, perſiſtent. *Corolla* four-petaled: petals ſmall, concave, orbicular, deciduous. Flowers ſometimes do not expand, yet the fruit is nevertheleſs perfected. *Stamens* many, longer than corolla, and ſometimes conſiderably longer than in our figure. *Berry* ſpherical, purple, juicy, for the ſize of the flower very large; both in the ripe and unripe ſtate appearing to us one-celled. *Seeds* three in the ripe fruit, but rudiments of more in the germen, covered with a thick ſkin, and filled with a greeniſh, ſubcartilaginous ſubſtance, in which we could not diſcover any embryo. Receptacle of the ſeed central, fixed above, and looſe below.

The

The flowers of this Myrtle have very little beauty, but the fine large globular berries, which exiſt at the ſame time, make ample amends. A native of the mountains in the north part of Jamaica, and appears to be far from tender, for although it was removed from the ſtove and ſtood in a north window, in the month of May, when the weather was cold for the ſeaſon, it did not ſeem at all injured, but continued to produce both flowers and fruit; the former indeed never perfectly expanded. May be propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant received from Mr. LODDIGES.

Ed. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1805. Chapman sculp.

# ANDROSACE LACTEA. GRASS-LEAVED ANDROSACE.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus ovatus; ore glanduloſo. *Capſ.* 1-locularis globoſa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANDROSACE *lactea*; foliis linearibus glabris, pedunculis paucis longitudine ſcapi, laciniis corollæ obcordatis.

ANDROSACE *lactea. Jacquin Flor. Auſtr. tab.* 333. *Scopoli Flor. Carn. n.* 203. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 1. *p.* 799. rejectis ſynonymis *Gmelini* et *Raii Syllog.* 291. obſervatione que de foliorum ſcabritia. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* rejecto ſynonymo Allioni.

ANDROSACE *pauciflora. Villars Flore Dauph. v.* 2. *p.* 477. *t.* 15. rejecto ſynonymo *Hall. Opuſcul.* 240.

ARETIA foliis linearibus glabris, ſcapo paucifloro. *Hall. Enum.* 486-6. ſed in *Hiſt. Stirp.* binas ſpecies cum Linnæo commiſcuit.

ANDROSACE alpina perennis anguſtifolia glabra flore ſingulari. *Tourn. Inſt.* 123.

SEDUM alpinum gramineo folio lacteo flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 490. *Hiſt. lxi. Raii Hiſt.* 1042 *Syllog.* 235. non autem 291. *Bauh. Pin.* 284.

SEDUM alpinum alterum. *Column, Ecph. II.* 64, *Icon. Moriſ. Hiſt. ſect.* 12. *t.* 6. *f.* 5.

PHYLLO Dalechampii aliquatenus ſimilis. *J. Bauh. Hiſt. III. p.* 775. *cum fig. bona.*

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M. VILLARS has obſerved that LINNÆUS confounded two different ſpecies under his ANDROSACE *lactea*, our preſent plant,

plant, and the *obtuſifolia* of ALLIONI, for which latter he has retained the name of *lactea*, and given that of *pauciflora* to this; but as the greater number of LINNÆUS's ſynonyms and the figure of JACQUIN in the Flora Auſtriaca belong to this, we have thought it leaſt liable to create confuſion to retain the name of *lactea*; and the more eſpecially as the other ſpecies has been taken up by WILLDENOW, under the name of *obtuſifolia*. In order as much as poſſible to clear up the confuſion, we have been particularly careful in our ſynonyms to inſert none but ſuch as we have examined and are ſatisfied do really belong to our plant. That of Columna, copied by MORISON, has been uſually referred to Androſace carnea.

The leaves are perfectly ſmooth, even at the edges; the peduncles equal the ſcape in length, and in our cultivated plant are uſually four; the number of the leaflets of the involucre is the ſame with that of the peduncles; the flowers are milk white with a yellow eye in the centre and petals heart-ſhaped, " cordis ut vulgo pingitur formam referentes," as CLUSIUS expreſſes it.

A native of the Alps of Switzerland, Auſtria, Carniola, and Dauphiny, and therefore ſufficiently hardy to bear our winters.

Our drawing was made from a plant received from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

# ALLIUM TRIQUETRUM. THREE-EDGED GARLICK.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 774.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *triquetrum* ſcapo nudo, foliiſque triquetris: corolla campanulata, ſtaminibus ſimplicibus. *G.*
ALLIUM *triquetrum. Gouan Illuſtr.* 24. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 80. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 287.
ALLIUM caule triangulo. *Tournef. Inſt.* 385. *Roy. Lugdb.* 30.
ALLIUM pratenſe, folio gramineo, flore prorſus albo, radice oblonga. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *p.* 259. *f.* 16.
MOLY parvum, caule triangulo. *Bauh. Pin.* 75.
MOLY caule et foliis triangularibus. *Park. Par.* 142. *t.* 143. *f.* 4.

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A native of Spain, France, and (according to DESFONTAINES) of the Algerine territory, where it grows at the edges of fields.

Cultivated here by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in 1786.

Flowers in May and June. *G.*

Syd.Edwards del. Pub. by T.Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent

N.870

# IRIS APHYLLA (γ). ORANGE-FLOWER-SCENTED FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 787.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *aphylla (barbata)* scapo subsimplici; fasciculis subsessilibus; spatha tubum excedente; tubo germen vix æquante; laciniis extimis superne lateraliter convolutis; intimis arcuatim inflexis, incumbenter conniventibus, undatis; labio extimo stigmatis retuso-emarginato. *G.*
IRIS *aphylla. Thunb. Diss.* 4. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 56. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 227. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 7.
IRIS *nudicaulis. Lam. Encyc.* 3. *p.* 296. *Ann. of Bot.* 1. 244.
IRIS *Swertii. Lam. Encyc. v.* 3. *p.* 296. *Ann. of Bot.* 1. 244.
IRIS *plicata. Lam. Encyc. v.* 3. *p.* 296. *Ann. of Bot.* 1. 244.
IRIS latifolia minor alba; oris dilute purpureis. *Tournef.* 358.
IRIS latifolia minor alba; oris cæruleis. *Tournef. ibid.*
IRIS latifolia caule aphyllo. *Tournef.* 359. *Bauh. Pin.* 32.
IRIS major latifolia. *xxv. xxvi. xxvii. Clus. Hist. v.* 1. *p.* 223.
IRIS alba oris cæruleis. *Swert. Floril. t.* 41. *f.* 1.
IRIS flore violaceo folio virente; caule foliis nudo. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 2. 723.
IRIS portugalica. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 8. *fol.* 6. *f.* 2.
IRIS latifolia candida purpureis venis distincta. *C. Bauh.* 32.
(α) (*aphylla; nudicaulis Lam.*) scapo foliis breviore; caulinorum foliorum situ adeo depresso ut ista diceretis radicalia; corolla violaceo-purpurea. *G.*
(β) (*Swertii. Lam.*) scapo foliis altiore; spathis scariosis; foliis caulinis elevatius positis; corolla pallente, undato-corrugata. *G.*
(γ) (*plicata. Lam.*) tota planta altiore; floribus magis odoratis, atque precedente magis coloratis. *G.*

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LAMARCK has divided this species into three, in which division he has been followed in the "ANNALS OF BOTANY;" but

but upon a review of the plants while growing, we are perſuaded that they are mere varieties, and have conſequently reduced them under one head in this place.

Our plant is ſo very cloſely related to *pallida* (No. 685 of this work) that we are at a loſs to find any other diſtinctions than thoſe of ſize, ſcent, and glaucouſneſs of the leaves; to which may be added, the further ſeparation of the ungues of the corolla, and the greater corrugation of the edges of the laminæ; but in *pallida* the former of theſe touch each other, and the laminæ have ſcarcely any appearance of undulation.

The habitat is not preciſely known; from the ſynonym of "*Hortus Eyſtettenſis*," we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be Portugal.

A rare plant, not mentioned in the Hortus Kewenſis, and which we have only ſeen in the collection of Mr. LODDIGES, at Hackney, and in that of Mr. SALISBURY, at the Botanic Garden, Brompton. The flowers ſmell like thoſe of the Orange-Tree.

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## *CORRIGENDUM.*

No. 787, for "IRIS *ſqualens*," read "IRIS *ſambucina*, var. ſqualens:" for although this is the real Iris *ſqualens* of the Hort. Kewenſis, yet it cannot be permitted to retain the rank of a ſpecies, being a mere variety of our IRIS *ſambucina*, figured at No. 187 of this work, than which it has lighter coloured flowers, is altogether a lower plant, and bloſſoms nearly ſix weeks later. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis, Sep. 1 1803.

Sydenham Edwards del. et Sculp.

# ALBUCA EXUVIATA. PALE-FLOWERED ALBUCA.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, tribus intimis laciniis erecto-conflectentibus, rarius omnibus ſtellato-patentiſſimis. *Stylus* triqueter, incraſſatus. *Stigma* hirtum. *Sem.* alato-plana. *G.*

OBS. *Differt ab* ORNITHOGALO *bulbo ſolidiore, integumentis rigidioribus veſtito; foliis generatim anguſtioribus atque canaliculatis; racemo rariore; floribus ſæpius nutantibus; corollæ laciniis magis obtuſatis atque ad apicem inſignius inflexis; ſtylo triquetro, craſſiore, deorſum attenuato; ſtigmate hirto magiſque conſpicuo; ſeminibus alato-planis, nec globoſis vel angulato-preſſis. Genera conjungit forſan* exuviata *noſtra. Antherarum ſterilitas, ut et laciniarum inflexio hic omnino nihil conferunt ad ſinceri generis circumſcriptionem.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALBUCA *exuviata* vaginis radicalibus alte exterraneis, ſcarioſis, ex jugis tranſverſis undato-corrugatis; foliis pulpoſo-carnoſis, anguſto-attenuatis, canaliculato-ſemiteretibus; corolla tota patentiſſima; ſtylo ſubclavato-filiformi quam germine atque patentibus ſtaminibus longiore. *G.*

ANTHERICUM *exuviatum. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 415. *Coll. Suppl.* 89. *tab.* 4. *f.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 136.

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The preſent very rare plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported, by Mr. WOODFORD, at whoſe garden, near Vauxhall, our drawing was made. It is probably one of the connecting links of ORNITHOGALUM and ALBUCA; but ſeems to us to poſſeſs ſo much more of the

the natural character of the latter, that it can hardly admit of a doubt with which to enrol it; at all events it cannot be ſuffered to remain among the ANTHERICUMS.

Bulb growing above ground? covered with ſcarioſe ſtiffiſh integuments, ſome of which are elongated into high roots; ſheaths tranverſely waved or ridged; leaves few, fleſhy, convex-channelled, narrow-attenuate; ſcape ſhorter than theſe; raceme patent, ovate-oblong; pedicles about the length of the corolla; bractes ſphacelate; corolla entirely patent, ſegments oval-oblong; ſtamens patent, ſubulate; ſtyle ſubclavately filiform, obtuſely triquetral, longer than both germen and ſtamens; ſtigma ſubcapitate, hairy; ſeeds, according to JACQUIN, black, ſeveral, membranouſly winged, flat, oblong, poliſhed.

JACQUIN applied the ſpecific name of *exuviata* from ſome reſemblance in the membranous tunics of the bulb to the ſloughs annually caſt by ſnakes. *G.*

S.J. Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent Sep.1.1805. F.Sansom sculp

# LILIUM PENSYLVANICUM. PENSYLVANIAN LILY.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 800.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *penſylvanicum* caule ſubunifloro, decurrenter ſubalato-pentagono; pedunculo lanato; foliis ſparſis rariuſculis, lanceolato-loratis, ſupremis 4—5 verticillatis floremque ſubæquantibus; corolla erecta, turbinato-patente, extus floccoſo-lanata; laciniis intimis ovali-lanceolatis. *G.*—— *Cateſb. Carol.* 3. *p.* 8. *tab.* 8.

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The only mention of this ſpecies, that we have been able to find, is in the above-quoted work of CATESBY, where we are told that it is a native of Penſylvania, was cultivated here in the garden of Mr. PETER COLLINSON, at Peckham, and flowered in 1745. A ſpecimen from the above collection is depoſited in the Bankſian Herbarium. The affinity with LILIUM *bulbiferum* is ſo great that we can hardly bring ourſelves to conſider it as ſpecifically diſtinct; the moſt availing differences we have been able to ſelect are the following: in our plant the ſtem is generally one-flowered and ridged with only five decurrent ſubulate angles, in *bulbiferum* this is generally many-flowered and cloſely beſet with numerous angle-

like

like ridges; in *penſylvanicum* the four or five upper leaves are whorled and nearly equal to the corolla in length, but not ſo in *bulbiferum*; all the leaves of the former are alſo far more diſtant, and the peduncle and outſide of the corolla more woolly; beſides it is altogether a far ſmaller, tenderer, and more lax plant with a corolla more turbinately narrowed. The bulb about twice as big as a filbert, and ſends out numerous creeping ſhoots, by which it propagates moſt rapidly; a ſingle root in three or four years in a light rich ſoil and warm ſituation ſoon forms a very large tuft. Although we have ſeen above thirty otherwiſe fine ſpecimens, we have never yet met with a growing one that had a piſtil, which will account for the abſence of that organ in our drawing; however that which flowered at Peckham was complete. Blooms in June, but not freely except in the ſoil and ſituation above directed.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton, who imported the bulbs from America.

CATESBY's figure of the plant is a very good one; he ſays the ſtem generally reaches ſixteen inches; in our plant this was nearly two feet high. *G.*

N.° 873

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent Oct. 1 1805 F. Sansom sculp.

# HEMEROCALLIS GRAMINEA. NARROW-LEAVED DAY-LILY.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 19.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HEMEROCALLIS *graminea* foliis triquetro canaliculatis, gramineo-anguſtatis; bracteis ſcarioſis brevibus; corolla ſubringenter campanulata, ſubtus inflatiuſcula; laciniis intimis elliptico-obovatis margine ſurſum undulato-criſpa; piſtillo corolla breviore. *G.*
HEMEROCALLIS *graminea. Bot. Rep. t.* 244.
HEMEROCALLIS *flava. β. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 179. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Syſt. Vegtab. Murr.* 339.
HEMEROCALLIS *minor. Mill. Dict.* 2.
HEMEROCALLIS radice tuberoſa; corollis monopetalis luteis. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 37.
LILIO-ASPHODELUS luteus minor. *Tournef. Inſt.* 334. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. 412. *Park. Parad.* 148.

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We have figured this ſpecies under two rather different appearances; the more entire one from a ſpecimen actually raiſed from Siberian ſeeds, as its poſſeſſor Mr. LODDIGES informed us; the ſingle flower belonged to one that had long been cultivated in this country, probably a ſcion of the individuals imported in the days of PARKINSON.

We have no doubt of this being a diſtinct ſpecies from HEMEROCALLIS *flava*, No. 19, from which it differs in having

having a mere ſcarioſe and ſhorter ſpathe: a corolla more truly campanulately ringent and ventricoſe; beſides a piſtil that exceeds but little the anthers, and is ſhorter than the corolla; the ſtyle is alſo thicker, tapers leſs, and the ſtigma more evidently trifid than in *flava.* Varies in the number of flowers. Blooms nearly at the ſame time as *flava.*

The flowers are but ſlightly fragrant. Quite hardy and of eaſy culture. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis, 3. Geo: Crescent Oct 1 1805

# GLADIOLUS BYZANTINUS. TURKISH CORN-FLAG.

*Claſs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 538 & 562.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *byzantinus* ſpica multiflora, parum flexuoſa; corollis adſcendenter nutantibus, gemino atque divergenter-diſticho ordine diſpoſitis; lacinia ſuprema lateralibus concluſa; lateralibus inferioribus cæteris duplo minoribus; filamentis antheris brevioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *byzantinus.* Greater Corn-Flag of Byzantium. *Mill. Dict.* 3. *ed.* 8.

GLADIOLUS *communis* (δ.) Conſtantinopolitan Corn-Flag. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

GLADIOLUS major byzantinus. *Bauh. Pin.* 41.

GLADIOLUS byzantinus atro-purpureus. *Swert. Floril. tab.* 42. *f.* 1.

GLADIOLUS byzantinus. Corne Flagge of Conſtantinople. *Park. Parad.* 189. *tab.* 191. *fig.* 3.

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This and GLADIOLUS *ſegetum* (ſupra 719) have uſually been accounted varieties of GLADIOLUS *communis* (ſupra 86) but, as appears to us, more from remiſſneſs in the obſervers, than from want of diſtinctive marks; this a compariſon of their ſpecific characters will ſhew, for which purpoſe we have ſubjoined a reformed one of *communis*.

The preſent ſpecies has by far the largeſt and moſt ornamental corollas of the three; is a ſomewhat earlier blower than *communis*, ſomewhat ſhorter, but more robuſt, and never ſeeds in

in our gardens, which both the others do freely. Blooms in June. By the above ſynonyms ſeems to have been imported from the neighbourhood of Conſtantinople. Is perfectly hardy and grows any where, except in the ſhade; but does not propagate ſo rapidly as the other two. *G.*

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## *EMENDANDUM.*

No. 86, GLADIOLUS *communis*;——for the ſpecific character there given, ſubſtitute the following:

GLADIOLUS *communis* ſpica remotiuſcula, valde flexuoſa; ſpathis proclinatis, exacte ſecundis; corollis uno ordine nutanter porrectis; lacinia ſuprema lateralibus concluſa; lateralibus inferioribus duplo minoribus; filamentis antheris longioribus. *G.*

Both theſe have alate ſeeds, which GLADIOLUS *ſegetum* has not. *G.*

Pub by T Curtis Strand Street Oct 1 1805 Plantam sc

# IRIS HALOPHILA. LONG-LEAVED FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 787.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IRIS *halophila* foliis ſtrictiuſculis ſcapum excedentibus; faſciculis ſubtrinis; ſpatha magna cymbiformi conduplicatim atque cuſpidatim ultra florem producta; laciniis extimis rotatim patentibus; germine alato-hexagono tubo pluries longiore. *G.*

IRIS *halophila. Pall. It.* 3. *App.* 63. *t.* 13. *f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233.

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We confeſs that we are unable at preſent to detect any other diſtinctions between this and IRIS *ſpuria* (ſupra 58) than that this is altogether a much larger plant and poſſeſſes conſiderably more rigidity both in the leaves and ſtem than that; to which may be added a far greater elongation of the outer valve of the ſpathe; yet there is a difference in their general appearance, though not eaſily expreſſed, that makes it difficult for us to conſider them as mere varieties of each other; beſides that their habitats are widely diſtant, this being a native of the ſalt marſhy ſpots of Siberia, the other of the moiſt meadows in Germany.

Our ſpecies is among the talleſt of the genus, the ſtem being three feet or more high and the leaves ſometimes four; theſe yield the ſame offenſive ſmell, when bruiſed, as thoſe of *ſpuria*; they are very ſmooth, even, ſtriated, and linear.

None of its characters have as yet varied by culture, though introduced into our gardens as far back as 1780, by Dr. PETER PALLAS. Is not very common in our collections, though of as eaſy culture and as hardy as any of the genus. Approaches *ventricoſa*, but that is ſhorter with a leafleſs ſtem and a more inflated ſpathe. *G.*

S. Sweet inv. et fec. Baker.

Syd. Edwards. del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Oct. 1.1823. E. Jardine sculp.

# ORNITHOGALUM LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-LEAVED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 653, *atque* OBS. *ad* 746.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ORNITHOGALUM *latifolium* foliis lanceolato-oblongis, concavis, ante antheſin ſuperius emarceſcentibus; floribus numeroſiſſimis, remotiuſculis, pedunculis patentiſſimis, bracteas ter-quater excedentibus; ſtaminibus piſtillo æqualibus petalis 2–3plo brevioribus. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *latifolium. Sp. Pl.* 440. *Suppl.* 202. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 441. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 424. *Coll.* 2. 318. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 119.

ORNITHOGALUM maximum. *Cluſ. Hiſt. App. cclvii.*

ORNITHOGALUM vel Lilium alexandrinum floribus albis innumerabilibus. *Swert. Floril.* 58.

ORNITHOGALUM latifolium et maximum. *Bauh. Pin.* 70.

ORNITHOGALUM maximum album. *Park. Parad.* 135. *t.* 137. *f.* 2.

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This very ornamental ſpecies has been an inhabitant of our gardens ever ſince the days of PARKINSON; and being a free blower, of eaſy culture, and tolerably hardy, is now very common; flowers about June. Leaves from a foot to a foot and half high, about two inches broad; of a bright yellowiſh green while young; begin to riſe from the ground in January, but are withered

withered and dried up for a conſiderable way at the upper part before the flowers expand in the ſummer; ſcape from two to near four feet high; peduncles near two inches long: petals ſnow-white, ſtellately patent; filaments flat, lanceolate-ſubulate; ſtyle rather ſhorter than the yellowiſh germen, upright; ſtigma quite ſimple, ſeeds black, roundiſh, and ſometimes angular.

Its habitat does not appear to be with preciſion known; by ſome it is ſaid to be Hungary, by others Egypt and Arabia; CLUSIUS received his roots from Italy.

The bulbs (which are white) ſhould be taken up every three or four years and parted from their progeny. The flowers have no ſcent. *G.*

# ERYTHRINA HERBACEA. HERBACEOUS CORAL-TREE.

*Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus. *Cor.* vexillum longiſſimum lanceolatum. *Leg.* toruloſum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERYTHRINA herbacea ; foliis ternatis rhombeis glabris, caule herbaceo ſub petiolos ſpinuloſo, calycibus truncatis, vexillo acuto ſtaminibus longiori.

ERYTHRINA *herbacea. Sp. Pl.* 992. *Willd. v.* 3. *p.* 912. *Reichard. v.* 3. *p.* 395. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 8. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 1.

ERYTHRINA foliis ternatis, caulibus ſimpliciſſimis fruticoſo-annuis. *Hort. Cliff.* 354.

CORALLODENDRON foliis ternatis, caule ſimpliciſſimo inermi. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 58.

CORAL carolinenſis, haſtato folio. *Dill. Eltham.* 107. *t.* 90. *f.* 106.

CORALLODENDRON humile, ſpica florum longiſſima, radice craſſiſſima. *Cateſb. Carol.* 49. *t.* 49.

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The branches though they appear ſhrubby are annual, dying in general down to the root-ſtock every winter; yet it ſometimes happens that a branch does not periſh in this manner, but continuing to vegetate becomes as it were an elongation of the root-ſtock, and thus the plant puts on ſomewhat of the habit of ERYTHRINA *Corallodendron.*

Being a native of South-Carolina, is generally conſidered as a greenhouſe plant; but MILLER has obſerved that, unleſs nurſed in the ſtove, it ſeldom flowers, yet in too much heat it is apt to fall a prey to inſects and by the loſs of its foliage to be deprived of much of its beauty.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Flowers from June to September.

1877

# PROTEA GLOBOSA. GLOBE-FLOWERED PROTEA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala (petalis ſubinde vario modo cohærentibus.) *Antheræ* inſertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, ſuperum nudum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PROTEA *globoſa*; foliis obovato-oblongis concavis apice glandulosis, capitulo terminali ſeſſili globoſo, caule fruticoſo.

PROTEA *globoſa*. *Bot. Repoſ.* 307.

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Forms a ſhrub three or four feet high well clothed with leaves, which are ſmooth when old, as are the larger ones which grow about the flower, but thoſe on the young ſhoots are pubeſcent, a circumſtance common to many of the genus; is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from every other ſpecies, known to us, by its round head of bright yellow flowers. Scales of the calyx oval reflexed at the point, internal ones longeſt and lance-ſhaped. Petals looſely united half-way into a tube. Style hairy at the lower part. Stigma oblique. Pappus very ſhort, ſcarcely any.

Belongs to the ſixth diviſion, containing the ſpecies with oblong ovate leaves, and ſhould be placed next to *glabra*. Is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, eaſily propagated by cuttings.

Flowers in May.

Our drawing was taken at the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. on Clapham-Common. Said to be firſt introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

N.° 878

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# TRIFOLIUM LUPINASTER. LUPINE TREFOIL.

*Clafs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Flores* ſubcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehiſcens, deciduum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRIFOLIUM *Lupinaſter ;* capitulis dimidiatis, foliis quinatis ſeſſilibus, leguminibus polyſpermis. *Sp. Pl.* 1079. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1357. *Hort. Upſ.* 223.

TRIFOLIUM leguminibus polyſpermis, foliis pluribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 19. *t.* 6. *f.* 1.

LUPINASTER. *Buxb. in Nov. Comment. Petrop.* 2. *p.* 345. *t.* 20. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 143, 144.

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Our drawing, being taken from a ſpecimen which grew in a pot, repreſents the plant of a much ſmaller ſize than uſual; for when planted in the open ground it grows to the height of a foot and a half, and has larger leaves, is alſo branched and bears a number of heads of flowers on longer peduncles. The flowers growing from one ſide of the flattened end of the peduncle give the head a criſtated appearance, forming what LINNÆUS calls *capitulum dimidiatum ;* but in a more vigorous growth, the extremity of the peduncle turning further round, the head becomes globular, and the above appearance is confined to the more early ſtate of the flowering. In habit this ſpecies approaches very near to the TRIFOLIUM *rubens*, the leaflets being very ſimilar, except that they appear entirely ſeſſile, from the membranous ſtipule running the whole length of the peduncle and cloſely embracing the ſtem. It is a ſingular deviation from the reſt of the genus that it bears for the moſt part five, rarely ſix or ſeven leaflets upon one footſtalk, nor can the two lower ones, as ſometimes happens in Lotus, be well conſidered as enlarged ſtipules. The ſeed-pods are repreſented by BUXBAUM as very long, but in our plant they are contained within the decayed remains of the flower, as deſcribed by AMMAN. Raiſed from Siberian ſeeds by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, but has ſeveral times been in our gardens before; is ſaid in the Hortus Kewenſis to have been firſt introduced by Mr. JAMES GORDON in 1763, and we ſaw it in the late Dr. PITCAIRN's collection in 1789. It has a fuſiform root and is but little diſpoſed to produce offsets; hence if care is not taken to preſerve the ſeed, of which very little will uſually ripen with us, it muſt be liable to be ſoon loſt. Is perfectly hardy.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1805. E Sansom sculp.

# CORNUS CANADENSIS. CANADIAN CORNEL.

*Claſs and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* 4-phyllum ſæpius. *Petala* ſupera 4. *Drupa* nucleo 2-loculari.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CORNUS *canadenſis*; herbacea, foliis ſummis verticillatis ſubpetiolatis. *Willd. Phytog.* 1. *p.* 3. *n.* 13. *Ejuſd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 661.

CORNUS *canadenſis. Sp. Pl.* 172. *Reich.* 1. 332. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 257. *L'Herit. Cornus, n.* 2. *t.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 9.

PYROLA alſines flore braſiliana. *Bauh. Prod.* 100. *Pin.* 191.

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Is for the moſt part readily diſtinguiſhed from CORNUS *ſuecica*, by the leaves all growing in a whirl at the top of the ſtem, for the oppoſite pair about the middle are mere ſtipules; PALLAS doubts if they are not both varieties, and ſays the ſpecimens he has ſeen from Kamſchatka and Bering's Iſland, exactly correſpond with garden ſpecimens from this country and native ones from Canada, but it is not very improbable that CORNUS *canadenſis* may be found in theſe places as well as CORNUS *ſuecica*; we have ſpecimens of both from Labrador. The other diſtinction which WILLDENOW obſerves of the leaves in one being *nervoſa* in the other *venoſa*, remarked alſo by Mr. SALISBURY, in SMITH's Flora Britannica, though not unfounded, is hardly ſufficiently pointed for uſe, as the nerves in *ſuecica* ſometimes take their origin from the midrib, and the veins in *canadenſis* are ſo ſtrongly marked on the underſide and ſo little divided, that moſt deſcribers would call them nerves.

At No. 526 of this work we have given another ſpecies of this genus, which grows into a large tree, affording a remarkable contraſt with this very humble herbaceous plant. Introduced by Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL from America in 1774. Flowers in Auguſt. Propagated by its creeping roots. Requires a ſhady ſituation and a light ſoil compoſed chiefly of bog earth.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1805. F. Sansom sculp.

# INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Twenty-Second Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

| *Pl.* | |
|---|---|
| 871 | Albuca exuviata. |
| 869 | Allium triquetrum. |
| 838 | Aloe Lingua, *v. β. craſſifolia.* |
| 837 | —— verrucoſa. |
| 868 | Androſace lactea. |
| 866 | Anemone thalictroides. |
| 841 | ——— coronaria. |
| 843 | Aſtragalus montanus. |
| 847 | Babiana tubiflora, *var. α.* |
| 864 | Bignonia capreolata. |
| 865 | ——— Pandoræ. |
| 835 | Cheiranthus armeniacus. |
| 834 | Clematis florida. |
| 851 | Cobæa ſcandens. |
| 880 | Cornus canadenſis. |
| 845 | Crocus biflorus. |
| 860 | ——— vernus (β neapolitanus). |
| 862 | Embothrium ſericeum. |
| 844 | Epacris pungens. |
| 833 | Eriocephalus africanus. |
| 877 | Erythrina herbacea. |
| 840 | Eucomis bifolia. |
| 853 | Fritillaria latifolia. |
| 857 | ——— obliqua. |
| 874 | Gladiolus byzantinus. |
| 873 | Hemerocallis graminea. |
| 852 | Hyoſcyamus phyſaloides. |
| 870 | Iris aphylla. |
| 875 | —— halophila. |
| 846 | Ixia erecta, *var.* lutea. |
| 850 | Kæmpferia Galanga. |
| 861 | Juſticia Adhatoda. |
| 854 | Lachenalia orchioides (γ). |
| 858 | Lilium canadenſe (β). |
| 872 | ——— penſylvanicum. |
| 848 | Maſſonia latifolia. |
| 867 | Myrtus diſticha. |
| 842 | Neottia glanduloſa. |
| 876 | Ornithogalum latifolium. |
| 856 | Pitcairnia latifolia. |
| 863 | Platylobium microphyllum. |
| 836 | Pothos fœtida. |
| 878 | Protea globoſa. |
| 849 | Sarracenia purpurea. |
| 859 | Scilla ſerotina. |
| 879 | Trifolium Lupinaſter. |
| 855 | Trillium erythrocarpum. |
| 839 | Tulipa ſuaveolens. |

# INDEX.

In which the Engliſh Names of the Plants contained in the *Twenty-Second Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

| *Pl.* | |
|---|---|
| 871 | Albuca, pale-flowered. |
| 838 | Aloe, thick-leaved Tongue. |
| 837 | —— warted. |
| 868 | Androſace, graſs-leaved. |
| 841 | Anemone, poppy. |
| 866 | ——— meadow-rue-leaved. |
| 847 | Babiana, long-tubed. |
| 851 | Cobæa, climbing. |
| 880 | Cornel, canadian. |
| 877 | Coral-Tree, herbaceous. |
| 874 | Corn-flag, Turkiſh. |
| 845 | Crocus, Scotch. |
| 860 | ——— large purple ſpring. |
| 873 | Day-Lily, graſs-leaved. |
| 862 | Embothrium, ſilky. |
| 844 | Epacris, rigid. |
| 833 | Eriocephalus, cluſter-leaved. |
| 840 | Eucomis, two-leaved. |
| 870 | Flag, orange-flower-ſcented. |
| 875 | —— long-leaved. |
| 863 | Flat-Pea, ſmall-leaved. |
| 853 | Fritillary, broad-leaved. |
| 857 | ——— violet-flowered. |
| 850 | Galangale. |
| 869 | Garlic, three-edged. |
| 852 | Henbane, purple-flowered. |
| 846 | Ixia, yellow upright. |
| 854 | Lachenalia, ſeſſile-flowered. |
| 858 | Lily, deep-coloured Canadian. |
| 872 | —— Penſylvanian. |
| 848 | Maſſonia, broad-leaved. |
| 843 | Milk-Vetch, mountain. |
| 867 | Myrtle, globe-berried. |
| 842 | Neottia, glandulous. |
| 861 | Nut, Malabar. |
| 856 | Pitcairnia, broad-leaved. |
| 836 | Pothos, ſtinking, or Scunkweed. |
| 878 | Protea, globe-flowered. |
| 849 | Side-Saddle Flower, broad-lipped purple. |
| 859 | Squil, brown-flowered. |
| 876 | Star of Bethlem, broad-leaved. |
| 879 | Trefoil, Lupine. |
| 865 | Trumpet-flower, Norfolk-Iſland. |
| 864 | ——— four-leaved. |
| 855 | Trillium, funnel-flowered. |
| 839 | Tulip, early dwarf. |
| 834 | Virgin's-Bower, large-flowered. |
| 835 | Wallflower, Armenian. |

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